

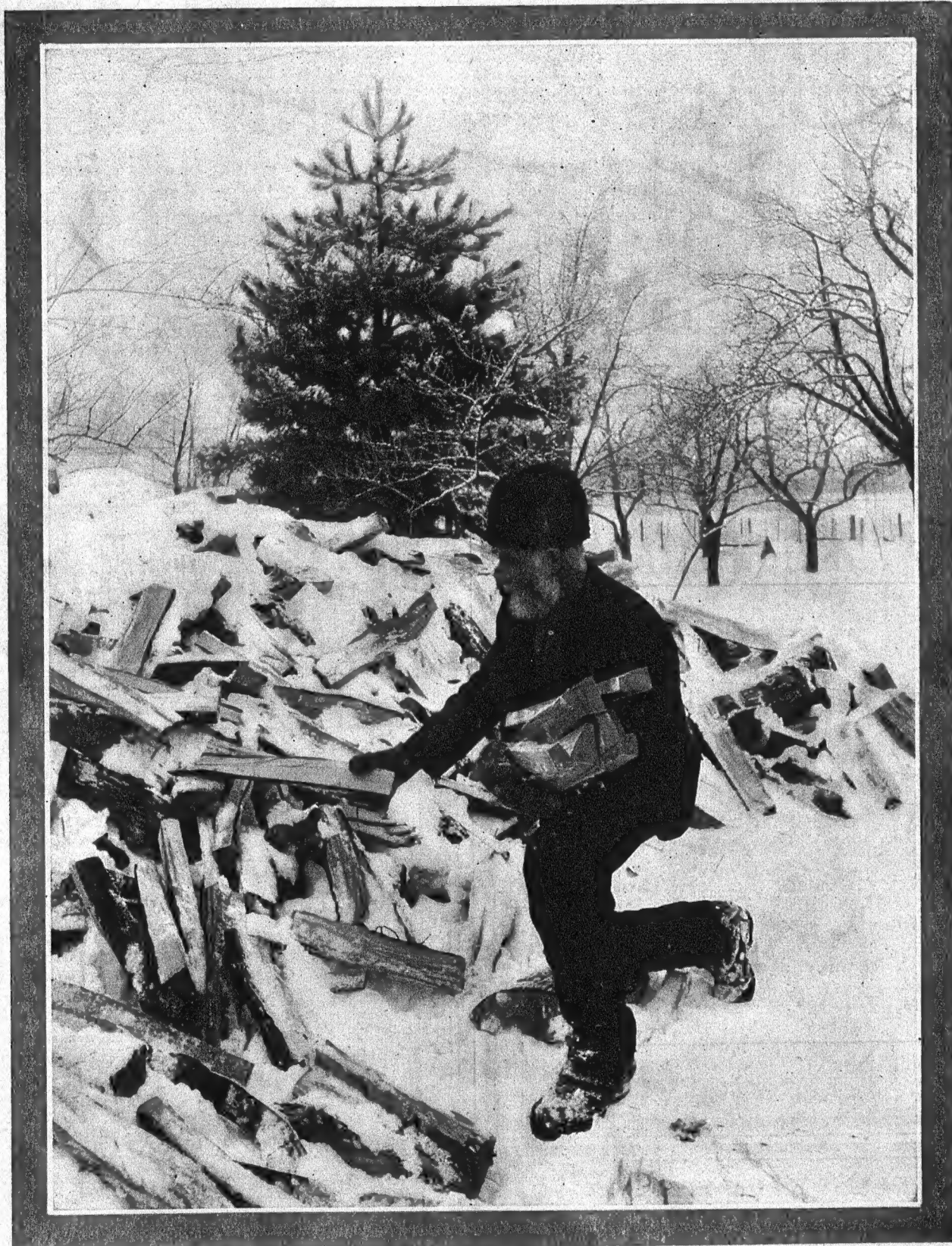
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

*Winnipeg Man*

*December 15, 1915*

*\$ 1.50 per Year*



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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

*"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"*  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager**  
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott  
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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**THE BANK OF MONTREAL**

A very gratifying feature of the business situation in Canada is the manner in which the great banking institutions of the country have withstood the trials and difficulties of war time. The 98th annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held on December 6, and the report presented to the shareholders shows that institution to be in a stronger position than ever before in its history. The fact that there is money in Canada and that the people have confidence in the banks, is shown by the increase in deposits in banks generally, the amount deposited in the Bank of Montreal on October 31, 1915, being \$236,022,812, which is \$38,800,000 more than the same date in 1914, and \$46,450,000 more than in 1913. The amount of money placed in current loans in Canada by the Bank of Montreal is on the other hand less than a year ago, being \$99,078,506 on Oct. 31, 1915, compared with \$108,845,332 a year ago. The general manager, Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, referring to this item in his address to the shareholders stated that the demand for commercial credits had been less, owing to business conditions and said the bank had met the usual legitimate requirements of merchants, manufacturers, farmers and ranchers, and had given special consideration to applications of those temporarily embarrassed by prevailing conditions.

The net profits of the bank for the year were \$2,108,631.06 and from this the usual dividend of 12 per cent. was paid, amounting to \$1,920,000, allowing the addition of \$61,283.53 to the balance carried forward to profit and loss after the payment of \$127,345.53 war tax on note circulation.

The bank has a paid up capital of \$16,000,000 and a reserve fund of the same amount, so that the dividend paid is equivalent to 6 per cent. on the capital employed.

**GUELPH FAT STOCK SHOW**

There was a very large attendance at the Ontario Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show held at Guelph, December 8 and 9. Splendid exhibits were present and competition in all classes was keen. One of the features of the show was a string of nine fat cattle entered by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., and one of these Angus grades, "Wee McGregor," a two-year-old, won first prize in his class for grade steers, and later was placed grand champion steer of the show. Two others won first and second for senior yearlings. The Shorthorns exceeded all other entries, their total number being 62. The Hereford breed was represented by 26 head. The Angus made up in quality what they lacked in quantity and there were 10 pure-bred Galloways on show. Grades—some splendid animals among them—numbered nearly 100 head.

In sheep Col. R. McEwen's pen of five South Downs were placed first and with this decision the Drummond cup becomes the permanent property of Col. McEwen. The champion Clydesdale stallion was "Baron Ascot," owned by Graham Bros. Tisdale was first in Percherons. Shires were weak.

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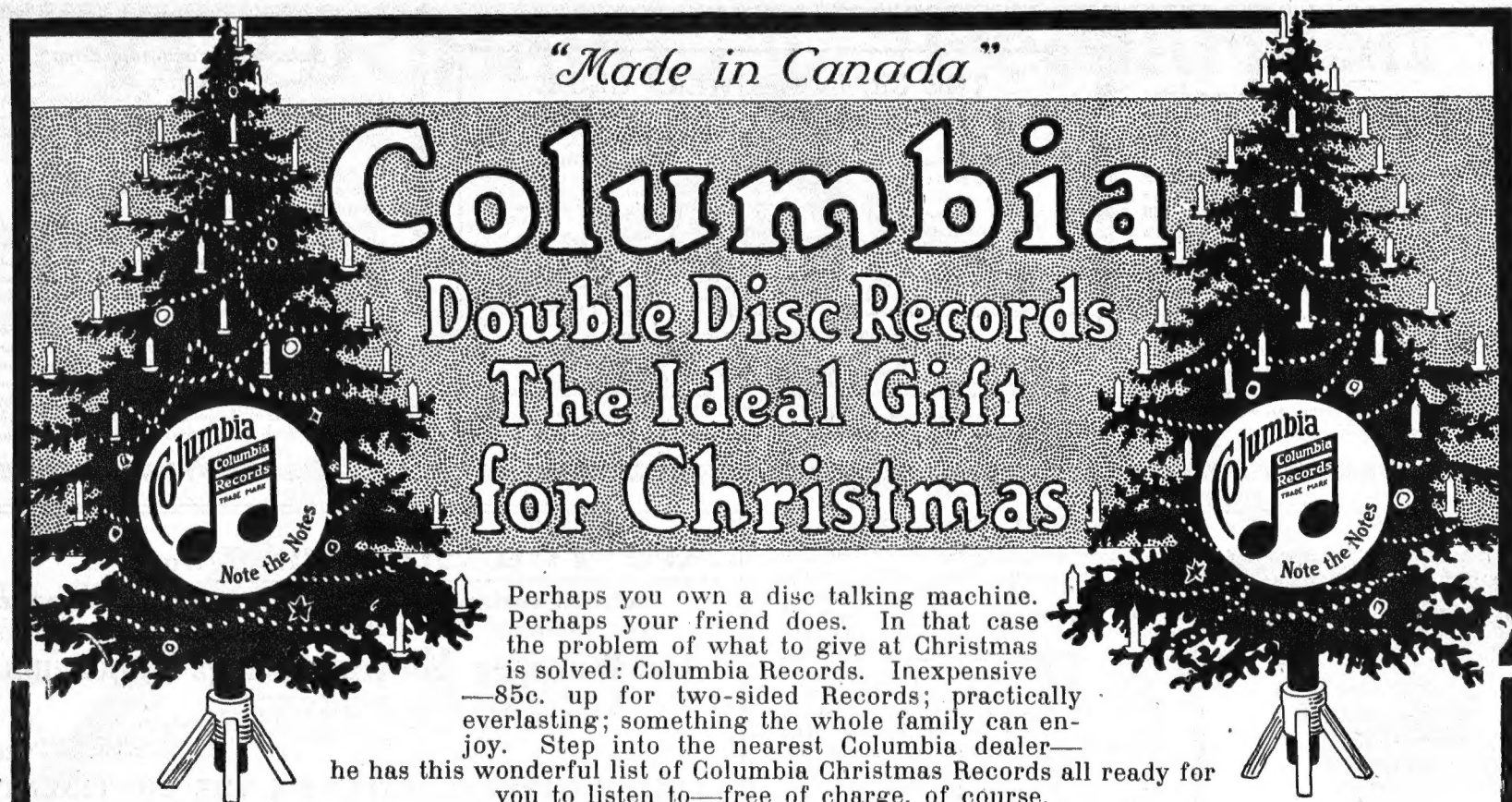


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- A1859.** Silent Night, Hallowed Night—Orchestra accompaniment. (Columbia Mixed Chorus).
- A1078.** O Come All Ye Faithful—Adeste Fideles. Orchestra accompaniment. (Columbia Mixed Quartette).
- A1078.** On a Christmas Morning—Currie. Descriptive. (Prince's Orchestra).
- A1078.** Adeste Fideles—Christmas Hymn. Chimes and organ. (Thos. Mills and Chas. A. Prince).
- A918.** First Nowell. (Invincible Male Quartette).
- A237.** Star of Bethlehem—Adams. Orchestra accompaniment. (Henry Burr, Tenor).
- A5514.** O Holy Night—Adam. Orchestra accompaniment. (George Alexander, Baritone).
- A235.** Christmas Bells—Stevenson. Orchestra accompaniment. (Columbia Mixed Quartette).
- A235.** Adore and Be Still—Gounod. Orchestra accompaniment. (Columbia Mixed Quartette).
- A235.** Nazareth—Gounod. Orchestra accompaniment. (George Alexander, Baritone).
- A5424.** Ninety and Nine—Organ accompaniment. (Henry Burr, Tenor).
- A5424.** The Messiah—Handel. And the Glory of the Lord. Orchestra accompaniment. (Columbia Oratorio Chorus).
- A5424.** Nazareth—Gounod. Orchestra accompaniment. (Frank Croxton, bass, and Columbia Mixed Chorus).
- A5731.** Worthy is the Lamb, from "The Messiah"—Handel. Orchestra accompaniment. (Columbia Oratorio Chorus).
- A5731.** Praise Ye, from "Attila"—Verdi. Orchestra accompaniment. (Columbia Trio).

- A5602.** The Messiah—Handel. (Rejoice Greatly. O Daughter of Zion). Orchestra accompaniment. (Walter Lawrence, Boy Soprano).
- A1076.** The Messiah—Handel. (Come Unto Him). Orchestra accompaniment. (Walter Lawrence, Boy Soprano).
- A1076.** Christmas Carols—Medley. Mixed Quartette. Unaccompanied. (Agnes Kimball, Soprano; Nevada Van der Veer, Alto; Reed Miller, Tenor, and Frank Croxton, Bass).
- A1088.** Star of the East—Kennedy. Orchestra accompaniment. (Roma Devonne, Contralto, and Mixed Quartette).
- A1088.** Ringing the Old Year Out—Currie. Descriptive. (Prince's Orchestra).
- A1415.** Snow Time—Arndt. Orchestra accompaniment. (Columbia Quartette).
- A1415.** Birthday of a King—Neldinger. Orchestra accompaniment. (Andrea Sarto, Baritone, and Columbia Mixed Quartette).
- A1415.** Brightest and Best—Mendelssohn. Orchestra accompaniment. (Columbia Mixed Quartette).

Hear these Beautiful Christmas Records from the Old Country. This is a partial list only.

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- R1736.** Christmas Memories—Part 2. Introducing the Carols—"God from on High Hath Heard," "See Amid the Winter Snow" (with Bells), "God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen," "I Hear Along the Street." (Regimental Band of H.M. Scots Guards).
- R1471.** Christians Awake. (The Church Quartette with Brass Quartette and Organ).
- R1471.** The First Noel. (The Church Quartette with Brass Quartette and Organ).
- R1472.** Good King Wenceslas. (The Church Quartette with Brass Quartette and Organ).
- R1472.** While Shepherds Watched. (The Church Quartette with Brass Quartette and Organ).
- R1474.** God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen. (The Church Quartette with Brass Quartette and Organ).
- R2030.** Good Christian Men, Rejoice. (The Church Quartette with Brass Quartette and Organ).
- R2030.** We Miss Her Most at Christmas Time. Donnelly and Wright. Will Norrie. (Harold Wood, Baritone, with Orchestral Accompaniment).
- R349.** Little Shepherdess of Devon. (Harold Wood, Baritone, with Orchestral Accompaniment).
- R349.** Dick Whittington. A Pantomime in two Acts. Act 1. H. C. Ridout. (Columbia Pantomime Company and the Cat, with Orchestra).
- R349.** Dick Whittington. A Pantomime in two Acts. Act 2. H. C. Ridout. (Columbia Pantomime Company and the Cat, with Orchestra).
- R348.** Scrooge, from "A Christmas Carol."—Dickens. The Awakening. Dramatic Recital. (Minstrels with Orchestra).
- R348.** Micawber's Advice to David Copperfield, from "David Copperfield." Dramatic Recital. (Minstrels with Orchestra).

Think of the Kiddies. These will make Christmas jollier for them.

- A1605.** A Visit from St. Nicholas—Moore. (Recitation by Harry E. Humphrey).
- A919.** The Raggedy Man—Riley. (Recitation by Harry E. Humphrey).
- A1844.** Christmas Bells—Buttshardt. Violin and harp duo.
- A1844.** Santa Claus' Workshop—Phillips. Descriptive. (Prince's Orchestra).
- A1844.** Toy Shop Symphony—Hager. Descriptive. (Prince's Orchestra).
- A1416.** Christmas Morning With the Kiddies—Hager. Descriptive. (Prince's Orchestra).
- A1416.** Around the Christmas Tree—Prince. Descriptive record with Mixed Quartette. (Prince's Orchestra).
- A1227.** Christmas Joy—E. D. Wagner. Violin, Flute and Harp Trio. (Geo. Stehl, Marshall Lufsky and Charles Schuetze).
- A1227.** Christmas Symphony—Chwatal. Toy Instruments. (Prince's Orchestra).
- A1227.** Circassian Dance—From La Source Ballet. Delibes. (Prince's Orchestra).

In addition to these there are thousands of other Columbia Records awaiting your choice. For complete list of Columbia Records enquire at the nearest Columbia Dealer's or write Canadian Factory and Headquarters.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 15th, 1915

## STILL DEMANDING FREE WHEAT

Very little is being heard from Ottawa lately on the question of free wheat and it is said that the Dominion Government has decided to refuse the demand of the Western farmers and to give as a reason the fact that for a short time the price of grain at Winnipeg was equal to that of the same grades on the Minneapolis market. The Dominion Government is very badly deceived if it imagines that this excuse will satisfy the farmers of the West. The demand of the farmers for free wheat is in fact getting stronger every day and there is scarcely a meeting of the Grain Growers' Association or the United Farmers of Alberta at which a resolution is not passed urging upon the Dominion Government the importance of opening the southern market, and pointing out the serious financial loss which the farmers are suffering because of the neglect of the government to take this action. The farmers know that altho there are occasionally times when the Winnipeg price is equal to that at Minneapolis, on the average thru any lengthy period better prices are paid in the south and they are satisfied after years of study of the question that they would secure a better price for their grain if the tariff wall were removed and wheat from both Canada and the United States could be marketed on either side of the line wherever the demand was greater and better prices paid. In comparing Minneapolis and Winnipeg prices, it must always be remembered that the Canadian specifications are of a higher standard than those enforced at Minneapolis and wheat that grades No. 2 or No. 3 Northern at Winnipeg would very frequently grade No. 1 at Minneapolis. Besides this, there is almost invariably a better price on the southern market for lower quality wheat, owing to the fact that the Minneapolis mills and drying plants are able to consume much larger quantities of tough and out of condition wheat than our Canadian plants. The Canadian duty on wheat does not produce any revenue worth considering to the federal treasury, and the only purpose therefore of the duty would be the protection of the Canadian wheat growers. The Canadian wheat growers, however, state that this protection is of no value to them, and instead of benefitting them it reduces the price that they are able to obtain for their grain. They therefore ask that the duty be removed. We submit that this is a reasonable request and one which the Dominion Government has no right to refuse.

## AN INVESTMENT IN LIVESTOCK

It would be an eyeopener to a great many farmers if they could visit either of the large stockyards in the West and see for themselves the class of stock coming to market and the relative values of the different types which are received for sale. Oftentimes—commission men tell you invariably—shippers in the country are dissatisfied with the price which their shipment brings. The owners put the blame for low prices on the sellers, the buying interests or anyone else they happen to think of without carefully considering the real reasons for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Anyone who reads from time to time the market letters issued by the various firms handling livestock will frequently notice this sentence: "There have been no real prime cattle offered this week," and further on, "Any good quality cattle would find a ready market at a premium." Such sentences speak for themselves. A great many farmers who are dissatisfied with the prices paid for their shipments usually do not know what their cattle will be classified as when reaching the market. It is not reasonable to expect as high a price for a rough, patchy, shallow

bodied three-year-old steer as for a nice, deep, well fleshed, low set, quality two-year-old, and yet some farmers do not seem to be able to distinguish, as far as their own stock is concerned, between these two types. It is not possible for everyone to visit the stockyards where every day shipments are cut out and separated according to market classification, but every farmer can consider this. There is always a demand for choice livestock. This class of stock can be produced by using deep, thick, good quality, pure bred bulls on the farm stock.

Any reliable breeder can supply pure bred animals of the right beef type and once a pure bred bull has had a chance for service in a district it is not long before the quality of the calves is considerably improved. If it is not possible for any individual to purchase a pure bred sire in any particular district and it can be shown that a sufficient number of farmers in this locality are anxious to improve their stock, the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, on being approached will make arrangements to place a suitable animal for use in the district. This is an excellent opportunity for the local Grain Growers' Association or U.F.A. to assist themselves and the community. At present cattle prices are low. It is generally conceded that prices will improve. But in any event cattle must be kept if the fertility of the land is to be permanently maintained, and since good quality cattle are no more expensive to keep than scrubs, while they always have a ready sale and are worth considerably more per hundred on the block, an investment this year in a good pure bred bull will pay remarkably high dividends as the years go on.

## THE HAMMOND STOOKER CO.

Farmers who are being pressed for payment of notes given to the Hammond Stooker Co. or the Hammond Stooker Sales Co. will be interested to know that the Attorney-General's department of Manitoba has now looked into this question at the request of The Guide. It would be premature at this time to make public the advice which has been given by the Attorney-General, but it is practically certain that the case will be fought in the courts and farmers would be wise in the meantime to refuse to pay the notes. If all the farmers who have been victimized and induced to sign notes for useless machines will write to The Guide, giving full details of their case, it will greatly assist in the effort to secure justice. We should also be glad to hear of any new developments such as the commencement of proceedings by any of those holding the notes.

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Steadily there is growing an appreciation of the pleasure and companionship as well as the practical value of good books. Public libraries are being established more rapidly year by year and are being more widely patronized. Books are becoming much cheaper, due largely to the wider demand which enables publishers to bring out very large editions of the standard authors. The business of book publishing has been revolutionized in the past ten years until now the world's best novels and other literary works can be secured in prices ranging from 20 to 35 cents. It is only going to be a matter of a few years until every local community will have its circulating library. A good collection on a variety of subjects will be free to all the farmers of the community. Splendid work is being done by the universities in the establishment of travelling libraries, which are to a small extent filling the need for good reading matter in the farm and village homes. But travelling libraries can never

take the place nor supply the need of a free public library owned by the community. There is no well settled community in the West which could not easily afford to have a library of three or four hundred books to start with which would grow in numbers every year until it reached a thousand or more books. A splendid library can be established at an average cost of 50 cents per volume. In some countries and even in some places in Canada government assistance is given towards the establishment of these libraries and no doubt our Western governments will become interested in the future. The establishment of these community libraries is something which the Grain Growers' Associations could take hold of with splendid results. In fact quite a number of local associations have started already to establish a small library and The Guide has assisted them in this work. Recently The Guide has formulated a plan by which it will donate a free library to every local association in the three provinces. We are hoping in the course of a few years to see hundreds of these free libraries spring up and grow in volume and usefulness.

## THE PATRIOTIC ACRE

The Patriotic Acre scheme launched by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and adopted also by the United Farmers of Alberta and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, is proving a magnificent success. Saskatchewan alone will probably contribute over 3,000,000 pounds of flour, which will be presented to the British Government to be used for the relief of distress caused by the war or in whatever way the Imperial authorities think best. Up to December 8 the Saskatchewan fund showed 5,180 acres promised, and 33,000 bushels of grain and \$7,320 in cash actually received at the office at Moose Jaw. These contributions are equivalent to approximately 1,670,000 pounds of flour of the best grade and there is more to come. The bountiful crop of this year has helped materially to swell the proceeds of the Patriotic Acre, and there has never been a year when the majority of farmers could better afford to give an acre of their crop to a worthy cause. This does not mean that no sacrifice has been involved in giving this acre of wheat. Some farmers have had the greater part of their crop destroyed by hail, but nevertheless they have contributed what an acre would have produced if this misfortune had not overtaken them. One farmer gave \$40. His own crop was a failure thru hail, but his neighbors had 40 bushels to the acre and he wanted to give as much as they. Another apologized for sending only 20 bushels of wheat, his yield having been below the average for this year, and hoped he would be able to give a 40 bushel acre next year.

It will be remembered that shortly after the outbreak of war the Federal Government and some of the Provincial Governments made gifts of flour to the British authorities. Part of the proceeds of this gift were recently used for the relief of lodging house keepers on the East Coast whose livelihood has been largely taken away from them by the unwelcome visits of Zeppelins and the fear of bombardment by the German fleet. Anyone who knows the lodging house keepers of the British seaside towns will understand the gratitude of the dear ladies for Canada's gift.

## THE COUNTRY WEEKLY

We note that the country weekly newspapers thruout the West have decided to raise their subscription price to \$1.50 per year. The editors in the small towns and villages who are giving good service to their readers are fully entitled to this increase in price. The



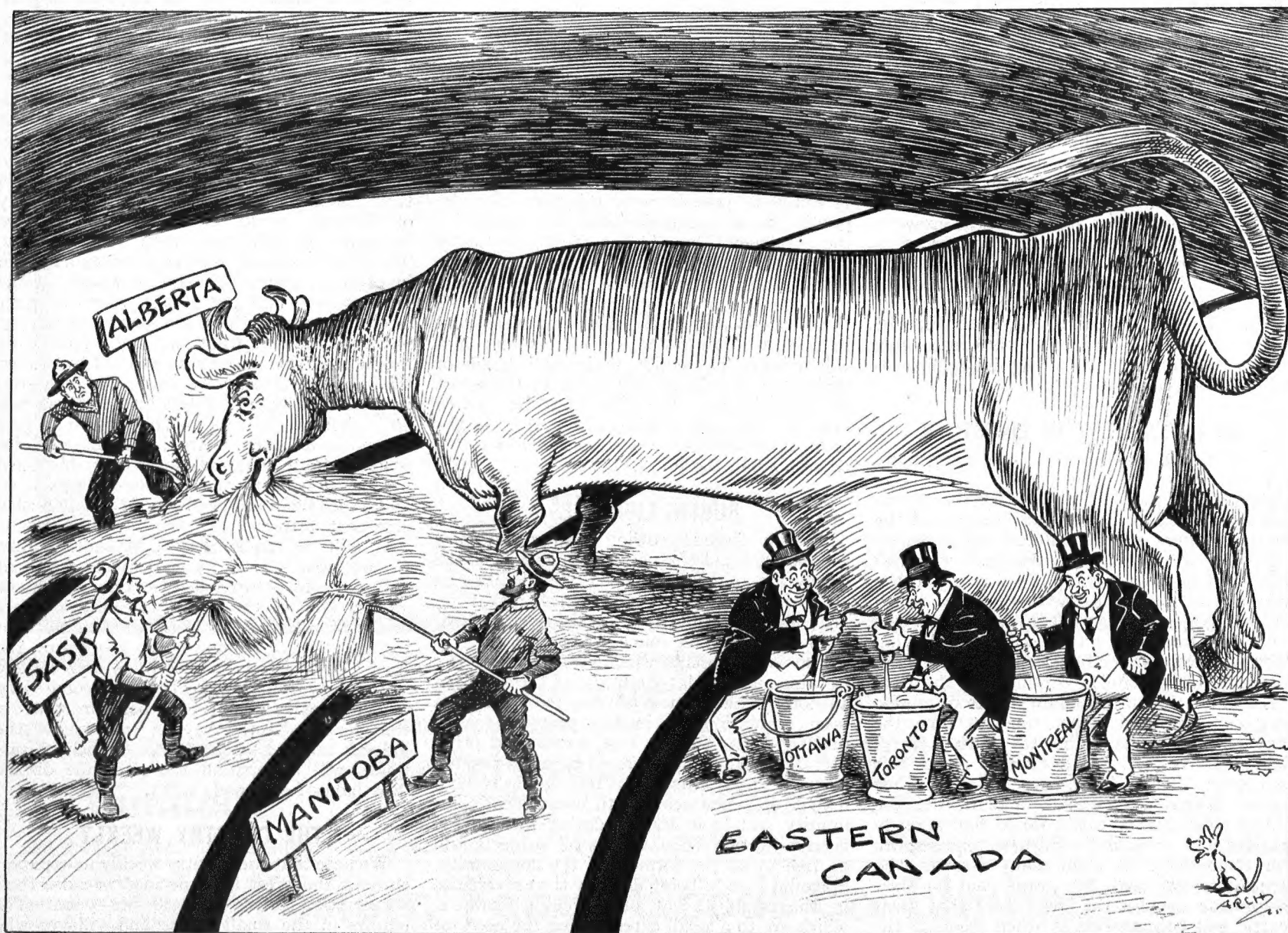
country weekly newspaper is one of the most important institutions in the land. Where there is a right spirit of co-operation between the editor and his readers it is possible to make the local weekly an institution that may be ranked with the local school and the rural church as a factor in the development of a high type of citizenship. It must be remembered that in order to have a good country newspaper it is necessary to have something more than a good editor in charge of it. It takes money to publish any kind of a newspaper and when the subscribers are several years behind with their subscriptions and the advertisers do not pay promptly for their advertisements it is impossible for the editor to publish the kind of a paper the people would like to see. There has been considerable complaint, and with good reason, that many country newspapers publish articles, provided by the big interests, that are detrimental to the best interest of the community. The increased subscription price if paid promptly by the subscriber will give the editor a larger revenue and give him greater freedom from the domination or dictation of advertisers. Under proper conditions there should be a good weekly newspaper in every well settled district which would supply all local news and special reports of all local activities, and such newspaper should be the warm and loyal supporter of legitimate local interests. Among our country editors we have some of the highest types of men in the West who are doing splendid work for the people whom they serve, and it is in the interest of the country at large that such editors should be supported in every possible way. The country newspaper has a distinct function to perform which cannot be undertaken by any newspaper published in the large cities.

#### LIQUOR AND BUSINESS

□ The liquor traffic where it has not already

been beaten is now everywhere on the defensive. Saskatchewan has banished the bar, Alberta will have prohibition on July 1, 1916, and Manitoba will vote on the question early next year. There is every prospect of a decision in favor of prohibition. The brewers and liquor dealers, however, are making a fight and have begun their campaign by a series of full page advertisements in the daily newspapers. In an advertisement in a recent issue of the Winnipeg Free Press statistics are given to show what prohibition would mean to Manitoba. The liquor men are treading on dangerous ground when they quote statistics, because the statistics of insanity, crime, homes wrecked and lives blighted by the liquor traffic are appalling arguments against their trade. This advertisement, however, attempts to show that great damage will be done to the business interests of Manitoba with the closing of the breweries. It is pointed out that the brewing and malting industry of Canada represents a capital invested of \$55,000,000 with 7,000 employees, \$4,000,000 in annual wages, spending \$12,000,000 for materials used in the industry annually and turning out products valued annually at \$40,000,000. The contention is that if the brewers and maltsters of Manitoba are compelled to cease business their capital will be destroyed and their employees thrown out of work. Assuming that these figures are correct, it means that for every dollar of the products of the brewing and malting plants 17½ cents are paid in wages, and it is interesting to compare the brewing industry in this respect with other industries in order to see what the result would be if the money now spent in liquor were devoted to the purchase of food and clothing, as a great deal of it undoubtedly will be, if Manitoba has prohibition. The census of manufacturers taken by the Dominion Government in 1911 and referring to the business of 1910, shows that the industries engaged

in producing malt, malt liquor, distilled liquors and wines, paid altogether in that year in salaries and wages \$3,087,914 and produced a product valued at \$26,128,552, salaries and wages paid being equal to \$11.80 per \$100 worth of the product. In the same table we find men's clothing factories producing goods to the value of slightly over \$25,000,000, paid over \$6,800,000 in wages, equal to \$27.40 per \$100. The boot and shoe factories in the same year paid \$22.60 in wages for every \$100 worth of their product. The furniture and upholstery industry paid \$32.60 for every \$100 worth of their product in wages, and the industries producing bread, biscuits and confectionery paid \$18.20 in wages for every \$100 worth of goods which they produced. In view of facts like these there need be no fear that the destruction of the liquor traffic will increase unemployment or cause business depression. It is found in Saskatchewan and everywhere else where the liquor traffic is restricted or prohibited that most of the money formerly wasted over the bar is spent on the necessities and comforts of life, and for every bar-keeper who sees his profits taken away there are a dozen grocers, tailors and butchers who find their business increasing. Mrs. Nellie McClung when speaking in Winnipeg on the eve of the last Manitoba Provincial elections told a story which very well illustrates this point, relating to a husky bartender who was complaining to a poor woman that if prohibition carried in Alberta he would be thrown out of a job and his family left to starve. "That's alright," said the woman, "you can have my job. I have to go out scrubbing now, but when the bars are closed and my husband does not spend his money on drink I shall not need to work." This is not merely a humorous incident, it is a true illustration of the effect of prohibition upon the question of unemployment and industry generally.



THE MILCH COW

Our artist has here attempted to portray the idea which the Big Interests of Eastern Canada seem to have of the proper function of the Western Provinces. The Bankers, the Railway Corporations and the Manufacturers rejoice to see a big crop in the West because it will increase their own profits, but when the farmers of the West ask for lower rates of interest, lower freight rates and Free Trade, so that they can get the full value of the crops they produce, Big Business, with the aid of the Party Politicians, always succeeds in having their demands refused.



# Have We Self Government?

By W. G. Eggleston

Of Oakland, California, U.S.A.

For more than a century the people of the United States have been entertained and deceived with the fiction that they have self-government. Canadians, also, have been known to boast that they have self-government. But occasionally something "breaks loose" and throws the light of truth on the screen. For example, some months ago something broke loose in Manitoba, and the people woke up.

The nearest approach to self-government in America is in the states and municipalities that have the Initiative and Referendum—Direct Legislation—and the Recall. The Recall is not a part of Direct Legislation, but it is a handy weapon of self-defence against unfaithful public servants. With Direct Legislation the people can go as far as they wish on the road to self-government. It depends on the use they make of that political tool, Direct Legislation.

In the American states that have adopted Direct Legislation the old, arrogant, autocratic invisible government is trying to regain the power it has lost; and in that attempt it has the hearty co-operation of what is correctly called the "prostitute press." Invisible government is merely the agent of Special Privilege, which is always and everywhere opposed to popular government, for this reason:

## The Taxing Power

Popular government means control of the taxing power by the people, but that power is now controlled by Special Privilege. Control of the taxing power is the very life of Special Privilege, and control of that power by the people means the ultimate abolition of Special Privilege and of invisible government.

As Special Privilege is trying to cripple Direct Legislation in the American states that have adopted it, so as to prevent the people from taking control of the taxing power, it is bitterly opposing the adoption of Direct Legislation in the states that have not yet adopted it. In the United States and Canada, as everywhere else, the team work of Special Privilege is admirable. The people often divide against themselves, but Special Privilege does not divide against itself in fighting the people; it acts as a unit.

Many of the people do not see, but Special Privilege does see that suffrage is not complete—not universal, even the women vote on the same terms as men—unless the voters have the power to use the ballot for all the purposes for which it is possible to use it. The power to elect public servants, without the power to vote directly upon laws and ordinances, is not full suffrage. It is restricted suffrage.

## Politicians and Special Privilege

Machine politicians, who are but agents of Special Privilege, know that it is more important for the people to control law-making than to elect law-makers. It is more important to control law-makers than to punish law-breakers, important as the latter may be. It is of no real benefit to an electorate to elect legislators and then have no control over their acts of commission or omission; but it is beneficial to Special Privilege and its servants.

If the people had to choose between electing legislators without controlling their acts, and, on the other hand, controlling the acts of appointed legislators, they would be wise to choose the latter. But it is not necessary to make that choice. With Direct Legislation it is possible to control law-making and law-makers.

United States experience with Direct Legislation shows that the people as a whole—what former Senator Bourne, of Oregon, calls the "composite citizen"—are neither reactionary nor radical, but conserva-

## POPULAR GOVERNMENT

Popular government means control of the taxing power by the people, but that power is now controlled by Special Privilege. Control of the taxing power is the very life of Special Privilege, and control of that power by the people means the ultimate abolition of Special Privilege and of invisible government.

tive in the sense of being unwilling to take a step unless they understand what they are doing. The "composite citizen" has a keen sense of justice. He is likely to vote against a measure if he does not understand it, and suspects that it may work injustice.

As compared with Canadians, the people of the United States are handicapped in the use of Direct Legislation on account of their cast-iron, straight-jacket constitutions. Before we can take any humanizing, socializing step we must cold-chisel our way thru the armor plate of a state constitution, and then, under authority of the constitutional amendment, enact needed laws.

This does not mean that Canadians have less need of Direct Legislation than we of the United States have, but that with Direct Legislation they can move with greater freedom and to better advantage. Thus they will be able to accomplish their desires with far less use of the Initiative.

## The California Ballot

The opponents of Direct Legislation have the dishonest habit of pointing to the large number of measures on state ballots as a "horrible example of the great burden placed upon wearied voters by the Initiative and Referendum." They are dishonest in that they conceal or ignore facts. For example, they point to the forty-eight measures on the California ballot in 1914 at the regular state election. That is a large number of measures for an electorate to consider and vote upon. But thirty of the forty-

eight measures were constitutional amendments to remove restrictions and make desired legislation possible; and few, if any, of those thirty measures would be needed in a Canadian province, because Canadian legislatures have the power to deal with those matters. Further—and this is an important fact—of the thirty amendments on the California ballot last year, twenty-two were proposed and referred to the voters by the Legislature, while only eight were proposed by the Initiative. Thus Direct Legislation was responsible for only eight of the thirty amendments on the ballot.

Of the other eighteen measures on the California ballot in 1914, five were statutes referred to the voters by the legislature, and they would have been referred to the voters even if Direct Legislation were not in force in California. Thus twenty-seven of the forty-eight measures on the ballot were put on the ballot by the legislature. Four acts of the legislature were placed upon the ballot by Referendum petitions, and three were approved by the voters. That leaves nine bills for laws that went upon the ballot by Initiative petition, and six of these bills were voted down.

## Measures Approved

Of the forty-eight measures on the California ballot, twenty-seven were approved. The more important of these, as far as Canadian interest is concerned, were: Redlight abatement law, against which the Referendum was invoked; blue-sky law, against which Referendum was invoked; to create a water commission, on ballot by Referendum; exempting shipping from taxation; abolishing poll tax; prohibiting prize fights; torrens land title law; adoption and amendment of municipal charters; giving state railroad commission power to regulate public utilities; giving the railroad commission power to fix the value of public utilities when taken over by the public; eliminating certain technicalities in criminal trials; exempting educational institutions from taxation; minimum wage law.

## And the Rejected

The more important of the twenty-one measures defeated were: Prohibition; universal eight-hour law in all occupations; county and municipal home rule in taxation, permitting exemption of improvements and personal property; plan for voting by mail by voters absent from home on election day; one day of rest in seven; prohibiting prohibition elections for eight years; "joker" bill for a law to create a board to regulate "drugless practice."

Opponents of Direct Legislation are dishonest, again, in trying to create the impression that all measures on all state ballots last year were the result of the Initiative and Referendum; that all of them were initiated by the people, or else acts of legislatures against which the Referendum was invoked. Even a political crook should be above that sort of business as a matter of expediency. They point to 198 constitutional amendments on the ballots of twenty-five states last year as examples of "the confusion caused by permitting ignorant voters to initiate measures." But in thirteen of those twenty-five states the people have not the Initiative and Referendum, and therefore no power to initiate constitutional amendments; and ninety-six of the one hundred and ninety-eight amendments in the twenty-five states were submitted in those thirteen states by the legislatures.

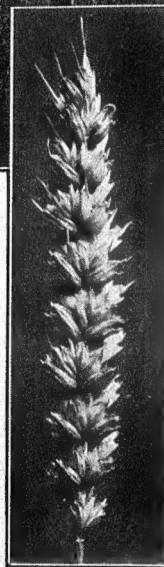
In the other twelve states in which the people have power to initiate amendments to their constitutions, there were one hundred and two amendments on the ballots—sixty having been referred to the people by

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## PRIZE WINNING WESTERN WHEAT FIELD



The accompanying cut shows part of a ninety acre field of Marquis wheat and a characteristic head from the same field, grown by J. S. Fields, Regina, Sask., in which the second prize sample shown at the International Dry Farming Congress and Soil Products Exposition, Denver, Colorado, was grown. Concerning this wheat J. S. Fields says: "The seed from which this wheat was grown was produced from registered seed, raised last year. It was the best and purest Marquis wheat obtainable and was a very heavy yielding strain, as I find a great difference in the productiveness of the different strains of Marquis. The crop averaged 51 bushels per acre. The sample was composed of uniformly large kernels of a bright amber color, and weighed 68 pounds to the bushel. This year's crop was planted on summerfallow, which had been very carefully done, for I find that it is absolutely necessary that



MARQUIS

summerfallowing must be worked very thoroughly if first quality grain is to be raised and the farm kept free of weeds. I find it advisable to always treat my wheat for the prevention of smut, using the formalin treatment. Following this method I have seen no particle of smut in my wheat for the past four years. This wheat was planted on April 13 and harvested on August 28. I find it of the utmost importance, if the high standard of type and size is to be maintained, that the fanning mill be used and only the largest, plumpest and best matured grain saved for seed purposes. Whenever possible one should make a hand selection of the finest heads in a small plot. These should be threshed by hand and planted in the year following. If this method is adopted, in a few years one will obtain a large, heavy producing, desirable type of grain."



# A Desert Eden

A NOVELETTE

By Edwin L. Sabin

This story started in The Guide of December 8.

The cedars opened to fringe either side of a wedge-shaped rocky little depression. Here was indeed water; held in a cup made by human hands.

A semi-circle of the rocks—which were mainly flat, hard sandstone, dark red—had been piled like a low dam, and rudely cemented.

As intimated, it was not a wide pool, but it seemed, by its placid darkness, quite deep. No veriest ripple disturbed its surface. It shared the enchantment of the mesa. All the spot was very quiet.

About the pool, surprising in itself, was something strange and brooding.

"A reservoir. That's an old Indian reservoir, sure," murmured the young man. "This mesa must have been inhabited. I suppose the water collects here from rains."

"The mesa's inhabited now," she whispered eagerly. "I'll show you more."

Eager as a child, she led him on again, this time by the arm, past the pool, and down a slight slope.

Pressed back upon either hand the cedars opened more; within the hollow of their kindly embrace, at the foot of the slope, full in the sun, was a garden.

It was a garden of recent cultivation; a small garden containing some hills of beans, some squash and melon vines, several rows of corn—all laden with promise of harvest.

A hoe, made from a crooked, pointed branch, lay as if thrown carelessly down; the reddish earth had been stirred and crushed of late; from the reservoir above a shallow ditch extended to the head of the garden for irrigating; but by evidence of a brown clay jar laying carelessly like the hoe, the water was being more sparingly dealt out.

This was all; the fruiting beans and squash and melons; the rows of corn; the idle hoe; the waiting jar; the recently stirred earth; perfect quiet, and never a print of foot.

The young man thrust a finger into the soil beside a squash-stalk.

"Damp," he said. "It may be seepage from the reservoir, but things look as if somebody had been watering."

The girl stood a little closer beside him, while they gazed and listened.

The sun shone down from the blue sky, the broad old cedars clustered about, the air was warm and pungent, but their own breathing was the only motion.

The place might have been an Eden; they the sole invaders.

The young man spoke.

"By Jove, but this is queer! If anybody gets up here to tend this garden, I'd like to know how and where from. If he gets up, we can get down."

"Do you think the garden is tended, really, Danny?"

"It's a regular Pueblo or Moqui or Mohave garden; but I don't see any footprints, do you?"

She shook her head, wonderingly.

She slipped her arm within his, half frightened.

"And the earth is damp and cultivated. If it wasn't for the cultivation, then we could believe the patch was an old abandoned one. The dampness might come from the seepage. Only the rains that fill the reservoir would wash out down here. The hoe and jar mean nothing. They could have been lying out this way for a thousand years. It's mighty mysterious. Maybe there's a cave or hollow tree."

"The mesa's all so mysterious, isn't it, Danny?" she faltered, clinging to him. "I feel as if we were being watched; I know somebody else is up here besides us four."

She shivered.

His eyes rapidly searched the cedars around about.

They were sparsely set, the view beneath their branches and between their trunks was easy, the sun shone, the quiet maintained; it seemed impossible that any human being could be in covert.

Outside the cedar grove extended the open, with only occasionally a pinon tree or solitary cedar.

He covered the girl's hand with his own, reassuringly.

"I hope there is somebody here," he said. "Anyway, we've found water and food. That's lucky if we're to be marooned up here long. Let's move about a bit more, and perhaps we'll discover something else. Tired?"

He looked upon her; she turned her face to him

bravely. In its flush and girlish appeal it was a very kissable face, but he refrained.

"No. Only I wouldn't want to be left alone. I wouldn't be by myself now for anything. I know we're being watched."

Circling the garden patch they wandered to the other side of the reservoir.

Here the slight slope—the reservoir appeared to occupy a crater in the side of a little knoll—fell sharply, cut at the base by a stratum of shelf rock.

This stratum explained why the water was held so securely; rock formed the bottom of the reservoir.

It furnished another fact, also; under the stratum, projecting near the base of the slope, was a human habitation!

This was a shallow cave or cell; the reddish earth had been hollowed out, accentuating the shelf projection; dried cedar fronds, grass and brush had been spread for carpeting and couch; a small pile of ashes before the entrance told of fire. A few fragments of squash, hard and dry, told of food. The earth-walls of the cave were smooth and firm; but no path led to the spot. Yet the cave had all the appearance of having been occupied within a day. Outlined in the rear wall was a cross.

The invaders again stood startled.

"Here's where the gardener lives, but he isn't at home," remarked the young man, breaking the moment of suspense. Again they listened, straining for sound.



The young man thrust a finger into the soil.

"What do you think of all this, anyway, Bowie?" "Oh, Danny!" she exclaimed, palpitant, clutching his sleeve. "Let's go back. Something may have happened to papa and mama. I want to be with them. I'm afraid."

Feeling a little thrill himself, he turned with her, and away they hastened—not without that uneasy sensation, expectant rather than apprehensive, which was growing more and more—out of the cedars and across the bushy growth, to find the colonel and lady. A fin or plane of the air-ship stuck up, guiding them, and presently a reassuring sound was encountered.

The girl exclaimed happily:

"They're there. Papa's snoring. Shall we tell them?"

"Would it make your mother nervous?"

"Yes, it would."

"We might wait, then. We can tell them of the water, and of wild squash and corn."

"All right." Again she laughed; enthusiasm had succeeded fear. "It's almost like being shipwrecked on a desert island. I've always wanted to be cast away."

"With me?"

"Well—with somebody like you, Danny."

She cast him an arch look, demurely fond.

As if aroused by their approach, Mrs. Bool suddenly emerged from underneath her lopping parasol,

and severely challenging criticism, straightened her bonnet, adjusted her hair, and literally or figurately put herself together while awaiting their arrival.

The colonel's handkerchief fell away, and he also—with sundry grunts and blinking—connected himself again with the world.

"Bowle!" reproved Mrs. Bool, in greeting. "I hope you have not got overheated. Where have you been?"

"We've explored the mesa." The girl sat down by her mother and patted her plump hand.

"Well, sir?" prompted the colonel, apoplectic with his efforts to awaken, addressing the young man.

His blouse was bulging up; he did not appear comfortable; but he was militant and military.

"Assisted by your daughter, I have made the circuit of the plateau and have found no available descent. We have traversed the interior also, and have encountered no human being. The surface is mainly flat, with bushes, pinons and cedars. The extent is about forty acres; shape, oblong. I am glad to say, moreover, that Miss Bowie discovered a pool or reservoir of water, and a patch of squash and corn. So we will not suffer."

"Not suffer! In this desolate spot, far aloof from all comforts," groaned Mrs. Bool dismally.

"There are no snakes, mama, anyway," proffered the girl, "or any spiders."

"Scarcely a bee or fly!" added the young man.

The colonel struggled and puffed and stood.

"Try the wireless, sir," he ordered. "A pencil, my dear, and paper."

His wife dutifully fumbled in her hand-bag and produced them.

The colonel heavily wrote—the hand-bag his table—and passed the dispatch over.

Ship disabled on small isolated mesa northwest fort eighty miles. Uninhabited. Water, squash, corn found. No casualties, but great distress. Send Kunke immediate. in other ship.

BOOL.

The young man read, and nodding with a "Very well, sir," strode to set up an army portable wireless field station, the colonel toiling after.

Mrs. Bool watched them hopefully, and with a groan, then surveyed her daughter.

"This is terrible, terrible!" she announced. "What are we to do, Bowie? We cannot stay on this dreadful place. It will kill your father, and probably me."

"But, mama!" expostulated Bowie, interested in the erection of the collapsible pole. "There's water, and a regular garden. We shan't suffer. Maybe we can make a squash pie."

"If Lieutenant Kunke doesn't come, where will we sleep?" moaned Mrs. Bool dismally.

"Right here."

"Bowle!" Mrs. Bool's voice was tragic. "It won't be decent."

"It will be fun, mama. We can't possibly be cold. We can spread our lap-ropes and the men's coats over us. I'll love it. I hope Lieutenant Kunke doesn't come till morning. I've always had to sleep in a tent before when I've been out."

"I will catch cold. Your father will catch cold. We neither of us can stand a draft on the head."

"You can wrap your heads up and stick them under your parasol."

"What a plight! I wonder if they can't reach the Secretary of War. It will kill your father. An uninhabited country, not even a cot; water—squash. He has not been subjected to such exposure since he was a captain. He never drinks strange water, dear. In fact, water is bad for him. And he can't abide squash. I remember I once made him a squash pie, and he wouldn't eat a mouthful of it. So don't mention such a thing in his presence."

"He brought his flask. I saw it. He can pour some of that in the water, can't he?" asked Bowie anxiously.

"Yes, dear. But such a small flask." Mrs. Bool sighed painfully. "And no bed. I ache already."

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# Beef Production in the West

*How both baby beef and steer feeding can be made profitable on the average prairie farm.*

By Prof. Kenneth McGregor, B.S.A., Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

There is a world shortage of beef. The eleven chief cattle producing countries of the world since 1900 have increased in population on an average of nearly 20 per cent., while the increase in cattle in the same countries during that time has been only a little over 2 per cent. The natural inference drawn from this is that beef will tend to keep rising in price, making cattle feeding and breeding more profitable to the farmer. Winnipeg markets at present are low. This is partly due at least to the thin class of cattle being received. Then, also, restricted trade in the United States owing to the foot and mouth disease has caused lower prices. This, however, is only temporary, and in the opinion of many, beef prices will reach a high level before long and cattle breeding and feeding will be more popular than ever before.

## The Natural Field

Western Canada, with its cheap lands for summer pasturage and its abundance of rough feeds for winter feeding, is well adapted to beef production. Of all sections I know of, I believe Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are the most natural for profitable beef production. Barley, oats, alfalfa, meadow hays are all feeds more easily, cheaply and abundantly produced in Western Canada than elsewhere. All are particularly well fitted for beef production. The well-bred beef cow and calf fed these products now offer better prices in finished beef and final profits than can be secured by marketing them direct as grains and hays or in the many other forms of livestock products when labor and risk are considered. On \$150 to \$200 per acre land in Iowa, the beef producer is the money maker. Why can't the progressive farmers here in Western Canada, on cheap land, likewise make money? On the average, livestock farms pay better than grain or crop farms. Investigations made for the United States Department of Agriculture showed that after paying the interest on money invested, taxes and operating expenses, 194 meat producing farms in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa paid their operators \$755 a year for their time and labor in 1910. It was found in comparison that 79 crop or grain farms returned to the average operator a salary of \$28 per year for his time and work, or \$727 a year less than the livestock farmer received. Several methods of handling market beef cattle can be profitably used. Steer feeding depends for

its successful existence on an adequate and reasonably priced supply of feeder cattle. These can often be found on the Winnipeg market, and be purchased at such a price as to assure the feeder the 1½ to 2½ cents margin necessary. Beef production proper, however, includes the raising as well as the feeding of cattle, and it is to this method that we must look if a permanent and prosperous agriculture is to be expected in Western Canada.

## Two Methods of Beef Production

Two main methods of handling herds for beef production are successfully followed. They are baby beef making and a combination of beef and milk. Keeping cows in the farm herd for calves alone, though considered by many under old conditions a losing proposition, has proved to be, under changed conditions and with improved methods, a highly profitable business. High quality, the use of cheap feeds, heavy gains cheaply produced and early marketing are the factors that make for success and profit in

third more fat cattle each year than can one producing two-year-olds. The extra weight of the latter will only partially make up for this increase in numbers. Experiments show that the younger cattle will make cheaper and faster gains than the older steers.

## The Value of Breeding

To make satisfactory baby beef, calves must be of better than average beef type. Scrub calves or calves of dairy type will not fatten at an early age into a satisfactory ripe carcass. The high-set, rough typed beef calf does little better than a dairy bred fellow. He may finally make a fairly acceptable fat steer, but it is impossible to make him over into a prime carcass of yearling beef with even the most liberal and skillful feeding. The low-set, thick-fleshed calves that fill out into 1,000 pound beefs at 18 to 20 months of age come only from the same sort of stock. The sire must be blocky, low-set, thick-fleshed and early maturing himself. A pure-bred

bull will sire a higher percentage of good calves than a grade. Breed preference should only be followed with care. Pick the low-set, smooth fleshed, early maturing, thick bulls of any beef breed. Their individual quality and that of their immediate ancestors is more important than the breed itself. Whatever breed, it pays to buy a good one. Good care of the young stock is absolutely necessary. The calves should be kept growing from the start. The cheapest fat is calf fat. It is most easily gained and hardest to replace when lost. When the grass gets dry calves should have some grain before being weaned. This can be managed by building creeps or enclosures with openings only large enough for the calves to go thru. In this way they are used to eating grain and get no set-back on being weaned. Whole oats are good for the calves.

After weaning the calves should be got on full feed quickly. Plenty of oats, barley, oil cake and hays should be fed, and the calves kept fat and growing right thru. No matter what method of beef making is followed, whether it is baby beef, beef and milk or straight steer feeding, the cost of production must be kept as low as possible in order to make the best profits. Rations which will make gains more cheaply and quickly have replaced the less efficient methods of feeding practiced when

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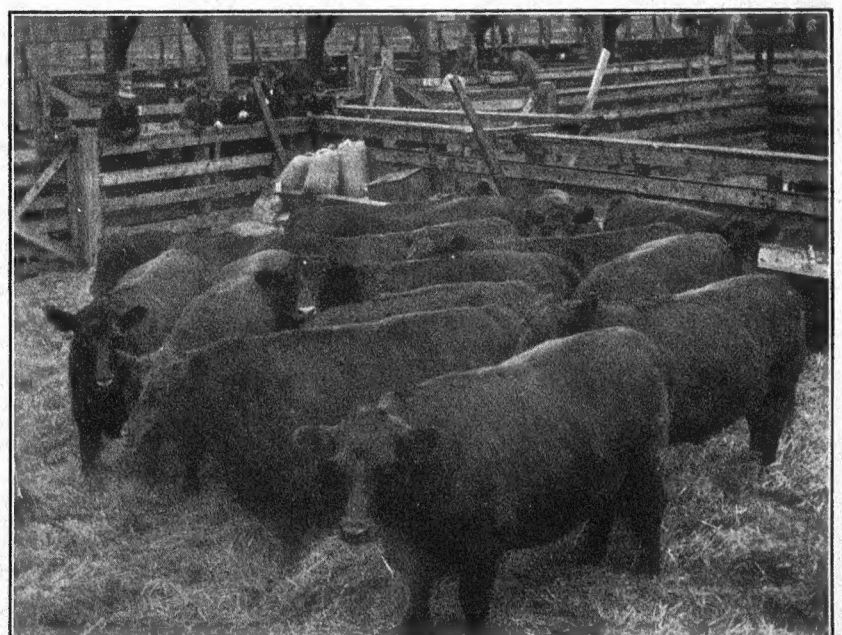
ALL BUILT ON THE SAME PLAN. NOTE BEEF TYPE, ALSO ABSENCE OF HORNS

the business. Where the calf alone is relied on to pay the feed bills and supply the profit, it is essentially a so-called "baby beef" proposition. The calf is dropped early in the spring, allowed to suckle his dam till fall, weaned, fed and kept fat all thru the winter until summer, when he is either marketed or carried thru the summer on good grass and finished in the fall for the December market. This would put him at about 20 months of age, weighing around 1,200 pounds. This is a handy weight, and will demand the market top over the more tallowy and wasty two-year-olds. In this way also a breeder can keep one-third larger breeding herds and market one-

back on being weaned. Whole oats are good for the calves.



IN THE ROUGH. A LOAD OF FEEDER CALVES READY TO GO INTO WINTER FEEDING



THE FINISHED PRODUCT. A PRIME LOAD OF MARKET TOPPERS



# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## A SOCIALIST'S REPLY

Dear Miss Beynon:—You will no doubt be expecting some comment on your article in the November 17 issue of The Guide. In order that you may not be disappointed, I forward you these few lines with the hope of enlisting your sympathy and influence in the "Great Cause."

A woman of your position and intelligence must be familiar with the provisions of the platform of the Social-Democratic party of Canada. It provides in part as follows:

1. Reduction of the hours of labor.
  2. The elimination of child labor.
  3. Universal adult suffrage without distinction of sex or regard to property qualifications.
  4. The initiative, referendum, and right of recall.
- Yet you state that the Socialist is a "whole loafer," or nothing. All Socialists who are consistent with the platform regard these reforms as a means of bettering the condition of the masses under capitalism, but who keep in view, as the ultimate goal, the co-operative commonwealth.

You refer to the psychology of the Socialist as being in error, as he adopts a belligerent attitude towards the unbeliever. In many cases the end justifies the means. The psychological—militant—tactics of the Socialists have forced their way into legislative halls. The conspiracy of silence of the complacent capitalist editor has been broken.

The campaign of Socialist literature of the past decade has forced the truth ahead, until it has caught up with the capitalist lies of a prostituted press. The law of "Economic Determinism," first enunciated by Marx and Engels in their manifesto, governs human activities. This is why capitalist editors write, not as they see things, but as their patrons see them. This law explains the economic reason for the "class struggle."

The Socialists of today have no time for the mealy-mouthed philosopher with a beguiling attitude. They desire results, and in order to get them they know that the indifferent wage slave must receive a jolt, or he will continue in the same old rut. That's why Socialists put a punch in the delivery of the message.

On behalf of the militants I wish to say that when the history of the suffrage movement is written, no small amount of credit will be theirs. Women were beguiling men for decades to obtain universal suffrage, but when Emmeline Pankhurst, et al, by militant tactics jolted the ultra-conservative pudding-heads of Old England, she fired a shot that was heard around the world. It is true she suffered indignities at the hands of those in authority, yet that seems to be the lot of those who are in the vanguard of any cause that is worth while.

I desire to thank you sincerely for certain words appearing in such a widely distributed paper as The Guide. These words are "Socialist" and "the class struggle." When these words are understood by the great proletariat, their emancipation from the thralldom of the capitalist system will be at hand.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

## SOCIALISM AS IT IS LIVED

When H. Fielding Hall went to Burma as a representative of the British government, he set out to find what manner of people he had to deal with. So he inquired of the people as to their religious faith, and they directed him to their religious books. He read the religious books and then he studied the lives of the people, and he found that whatever else they believed, they did not believe the doctrines taught in those books any more than the Christian nations of today believe in the pacific teaching of Christ.

So I would answer our Socialist friends that, while belief in Woman Suffrage is set forth plainly in their platform, the fact remains that members of the Socialist party have made it their business to go to the suffrage meetings in this city and try to trip up the speakers with questions, usually taking occasion to point out to the meeting that Woman Suffrage will do very little good. It is true that the Socialist prefaces his remarks with the statement that he and his party have always been in favor of the principle of Woman Suffrage, and I want to say right here that if one wants to give any movement a real stab in the back, he can't do better than by beginning with praise and ending with a bucket of cold water.

It is also true that there is probably no other paper in this city which has published so many articles hurtful to Woman Suffrage and the feminist movement generally as The Voice, the labor organ, and most of these have been the utterances of Socialists.

Doubtless there are many Socialists who sincerely believe in Woman Suffrage, but my experience with them in this city is that they tend to be critical and intolerant of any other propaganda than their own.

Consideration of the life of Christ, who is ad-

mitted by Christian and agnostic alike to have been the greatest propagandist of any time, would lead one to the conclusion that what our reforms need today is not so much people who will fight for them—the world is too full of fighters already—but people who will die for them.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## HIAWATHA

Dear Miss Beynon:—As none of the readers seem to be in any great hurry to tell how they make the story of Hiawatha live for the children, I'm going to give my way and start the ball rolling.

I have four little ones, ranging up ladder-ways from six to twelve, and they all love to play Hiawatha. After lamp-lighting time we gather about the table with sheets of white paper and any colored paper we can find, scissors and paste pot.

Then we open the story of Hiawatha at some favorite passage such as:

By the shores of Gitche Gumee,

By the shining Big-Sea-Water,  
Stood the Wigwam of Nakomis,  
Daughter of the Moon, Nakomis.  
Dark behind it rose the forest,  
Rose the black and gloomy pine trees,  
Rose the firs with cones upon them;  
Bright before it beat the water,  
Beat the shining Big-Sea-Water.

From the colored paper we cut out roughly an illustration of the forest surroundings of the old Nakomis and the little Hiawatha. I am sending you some of our rather crude little pictures to show what I mean.

Then we continue reading until we find another passage which seems to lend itself to illustration without too great difficulty, and you would really be surprised, Miss Beynon, to see how quick the children are becoming at seeing possibilities where once they would not have thought of anything.

It was eight-year-old Teddy who insisted that the passage about the owl and owl would make a first class picture, and I think you will agree that it does. The passage runs like this:

When he heard the owls at midnight,  
Hooting, laughing in the forest,  
"What is that?" he cried in terror,  
"What is that?" he said, "Nakomis."

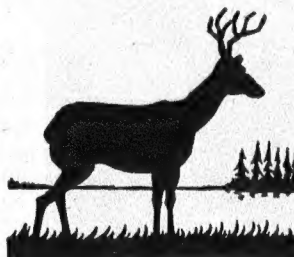
And the good Nakomis answered:  
"That is but the owl and owl,  
Talking in their native language,  
Talking, scolding at each other."

It was their more bloodthirsty sister, Jean, who insisted upon illustrating the passage relating the story of Hiawatha's first hunting experience, in which he killed a deer. She tried very hard to cut out a picture of Hiawatha with his bow and arrow, but her knowledge of art was not equal to it, so she had to be content with the picture of the deer as he came down to the water:

There he waited till the deer came,  
Till he saw two antlers lifted,  
Saw two eyes look from the thicket,  
Saw two nostrils point to windward,  
And a deer came down the pathway,  
Flecked with leafy light and shadow.

Of course these pictures are very crude, but I am satisfied that they make the children more observant, and I know we all have a great deal of fun in making them, to say nothing of the knowledge of the poem and the spirit of it, which they absorb unconsciously.

ARTIST No. 5.



## ANOTHER SOCIALIST

Dear Miss Beynon:—With reference to your remarks on "Our Friend the Socialist," in the Homemakers page of The Guide of November 17.

Perhaps there may be a modicum of psychological error in your reasoning, since you condemn the method yet acknowledge the success of the movement, at the same time admitting a lack of knowledge of its philosophy.

It is obvious that neither intelligence nor education, as it is commonly understood, affects the movement. If it did, there would be no need for its propagandists. How can you explain why the Socialist, with all the facts, figures and statistics of economic truth to support him, and in line with the teachings of biology, geology, sociology and other scientific truths, is misunderstood and misrepresented by intelligent opponents, arrayed with the moral force of retardant customs, beliefs and conventionalities, who are also assisted by all the power of the entrenched beneficiaries of "things as they are." How can you explain why mankind always condemns what he does not understand, and most firmly believes in what he knows least about?

The psychological truth evidently is that the average standard of intelligence is very low, and the capabilities for absorbing and assimilating certain knowledge is dormant or non-existent, and that economic necessity is the only force the multitude obey. How else can you explain the successful use of the ignorance of the masses to uphold and maintain an economic structure detrimental to them from its very foundation?

No individual can justly claim more than the value of his services to society, and the average man rarely has the opportunity to exceed the acquisition of food, clothing and shelter.

It is said that in the realms of knowledge there are no diverse opinions, only the truth. All Socialists are not as you describe, but whatever their methods may be, if given justice, the foundation for their belief is unassailable. Why wonder, then, at their attitude towards those who have a false, or little, or no fundamental basis for their reasoning. Proverbs are mostly out of date, but there is another classic running, "There are none so blind as those who won't see." Who knows?

Yours respectfully,

WM. ASHWORTH.

## EVERYDAY HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

### Clogged Drain Pipes

It is not always necessary to call a plumber when your drain pipe is clogged. Coarse salt poured down the pipe will melt ice if it is not too badly frozen. Coal oil will dissolve grease. Concentrated lye will eat away almost anything, but should not be allowed to remain long in the pipe. Boiling water and soda will give the pipe a thorough cleansing.

### To Open a Mason Fruit Jar

The cover of a Mason fruit jar can be removed easily if you first place the jar upside down in about an inch of hot water, allowing it to remain there for a few seconds.

### To Clean Glassware

There is nothing better than vinegar and salt to clean water bottles, glass vases, etc. The vinegar cuts the grease, and the salt loosens the sediment from the bottom and sides of the article without scratching the glass. To one-half cupful of vinegar add a handful of salt; pour the mixture into the article to be cleaned, and shake. Rinse well in clear water, dry by allowing to drain, and polish with a chamois skin.

### To Prevent a New Broom Spreading

Before using a new broom wrap a piece of fine wire around it, about eight inches from the bottom. This will hold the bristles firm.

### A Place for Baby's Playthings

Take a cracker box, put a lid on it, cover with gay cretonne, and affix ball-bearing rollers, so that it can be easily moved. The child will enjoy a place of his own in which to keep his toys, and the rooms will not be littered with them.

### To Keep Silverware Bright

Put a piece of camphor gum in the cases and drawers where you keep your silverware, and it will keep as bright as when new.

### Vivid Flames

Those who love bright colors in their open fires should save old orange and lemon parings until they are as dry as kindlings. Then throw them on the fire and the effect will be almost that of drift-wood burning.



# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by  
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## PIONEER DIFFICULTIES

The following report has been received from Chas. Plovin, secretary-treasurer of Isle Lake Union, No. 501:—

"This is a new settlement in wooded country with the majority of foreign speaking population. Every odd section is C.P.R. land; the soil is medium and poor in quality, and so the incomes of the homesteaders are meagre or none. A couple of years ago there was much discussion about co-operative principles, buying and selling. The result in practice was nil, because no farm produce worth consideration was for sale, and the settlers interested in co-operative buying generally have no cash on hand at the same time and cannot derive any benefit from co-operative buying. In my opinion this is the real cause of the decrease of members in the union, that they cannot materially benefit from the organization. All around people are fond, even craving for sociability and enjoyment. Once in a while we are trying, with good results, to satisfy this requirement by having an annual picnic, Christmas entertainment and other socials. All the year round after monthly business meetings, we had organized debates on social, educational, economic, political and agricultural questions, which debates at the beginning aroused a keen interest, but lately, in the busy season, the meetings are not so well attended. Hoping you will have an insight from this short report of what is going on in the remote corners of the province, where pioneer work is done by making new homes and organizing a community from different speaking nations."

## A LARGE AUXILIARY

We are in receipt of a further remittance of \$4.50 from Mrs. Parlbay, honorary secretary of Alix Women's Auxiliary. This makes a total of forty-six paid up members in this auxiliary.

## EDWELL REPORTS

The following report is to hand from F. J. Powell, secretary of Edwell Local Union, No. 53:—

"A meeting of this local union was held in the schoolhouse on Wednesday evening last. There was not a very good attendance owing to threshing still going on. The chair was taken by President J. Comer. A letter was read from Pine Lake Union with regard to Burns' buyer not taking cattle contracted for, after the farmer had taken them some twenty miles to the shipping point, asking this local to take the matter up, but it was suggested that members should make use of their own association at Calgary and thus avoid incidents like this. Two resolutions were passed for the annual convention, one protesting against the quarter of a cent charged by commission men and abattoirs when purchasing cattle, and the other recommending that commission men working in the stockyards be bonded, as being a protection to the farmer. The union reported on the twine used this season and the secretary was instructed to make enquiries for a carload of salt. It was decided to organize a series of papers and to contribute to this, notifying the secretary of the subject, etc. It was found that these papers created a good deal of interest and were instrumental in drawing in new members. Some of the ladies addressed the members on the subject of the Patriotic Fund and an influential committee was formed to call on the farmers with a view to obtaining contributions in money or kind. The following are the committee:—J. Comer, F. O. Graham, F. E. Willis, W. E. Pixley, H. Raikes, T. J. Walton, F. J. Powell and Spencer Hyndman. The meeting then adjourned to meet in the schoolhouse on Wednesday evening, December 15."

## A BIG CONTRIBUTION

The largest single contribution to any one fund as yet received at this office has just reached us from Mrs. J. S. Whatley, of Mere, secretary of the Highland Park Mothers' Meeting. The amount is \$199.55, to be credited to the Red Cross Fund. This amount constitutes the proceeds collected at a harvest home supper and concert given by the

organization of which Mrs. Whatley is secretary-treasurer in conjunction with the Sibbald Ladies' Aid. We very much appreciate this splendid contribution and the ladies of this district are to be congratulated on their energy and good will.

## POLISH RELIEF FUND

We are indebted to Wm. Bush, of Glen Ewen, Sask., for the sum of \$10. This is the first contribution to hand for the Polish Relief Fund, the appeal in regard to which appeared in The Guide a week or two ago.

## WINNIFRED WOMEN ACTIVE

Mrs. L. A. Riste, secretary of Winnifred Women's Auxiliary, reports that the auxiliary have met regularly since they were organized this summer, altho they have not had many new members. However, the interest is getting intense and they hope before long that many more will join them. At a social held recently the sum of \$11.10 was realized, which was very good indeed for so small a town, especially as there was very little advertising done beforehand. The farmers were all busy threshing, but some of them made an extra effort to attend.

## THE CAR ORDER BOOK

Several complaints have reached the office recently in regard to the car service. The condition of the car order book appears to be nothing different from what occurs practically every year, but the fact that the crop is considerably heavier than usual has brought things home more closely to the farmer himself. It seems that at a great many points there are an enormous number of names on the book and the elevators are getting practically all the cars which come in. Obviously such a condition should not be, as after years of effort on the part of the organized farmers, the Canada Grain Act, particularly in regard to car distribution clauses, has been so framed that all parties stand an equal chance in getting cars and if anyone has the better of the deal it is the farmer and not the elevator.

## A Committee Needed

If any of our unions are situated in a district where these difficulties are experienced they would do well to secure a copy of the Canada Grain Act, study clauses 195-209 and appoint a committee to investigate and gather information. They will probably have little difficulty in discovering numerous infractions of the Canada Grain Act and on reporting them to this office we will take the matter up with the Board of Grain Commissioners and see that an inspector is sent out to investigate still further.

The fact that a union shows itself wide enough awake to take an interest in this matter and appoint a committee to investigate is almost sure in itself to considerably relieve conditions. We have known cases where practically two-thirds of the names on the car order book have miraculously disappeared as soon as an investigation was started. The trouble in so many of these cases is that the farmer himself knowingly or unknowingly has been guilty of an offence against the Canada Grain Act and is liable to a heavy fine as a result. The frequency with which this occurs is one more reason why our unions might do well to follow the advice given to them from this office on several occasions, namely, to take as a subject for debate at least once a year a subject such as "The Marketing of our Grain" with special reference to the Canada Grain Act.

## Important Clauses

It might be well while on this subject to quote in full section 245 of the Canada Grain Act, which reads as follows:—

- "Everyone who—
- (a) transfers or sells his right to any car allotted to him for shipping grain, or to be allotted to him for shipping grain, or,
  - (b) purchases, takes over or accepts any assignment or transfer of the right of any applicant entitled to a car for shipping grain; or,
  - (c) loads any such car which has not been allotted to him by the station agent, or out of his turn loads such car; or,
  - (d) not being the agent, duly authorized

in writing of an applicant for a car for shipping grain, obtains the placing of a name on the car order book as the name of an applicant for a car for shipping grain;

is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars.

2. One half of any penalty imposed under this section, with full costs, shall be paid to the person who informed and prosecuted for the same.

## In the Farmers' Interests

Read this section at your next meeting and lay particular emphasis on subsection (a), then figure out quietly to yourselves just how many people you know of in your district who are liable to the penalty provided for under that section. Remember that the car distribution clauses of the Grain Act are the most vital part of the whole act, that they were only secured after a tremendous fight by the organized farmers and that it has been a continual fight ever since to keep them intact. It is bad enough to think that many of our unions are not wide enough awake to see that the act is adhered to without having to realize that only too often the farmers themselves are offenders against the act. It makes our work in keeping the act as it is all the harder. The farmers should be the defenders of the act and they cannot very well insist on its observance by the other fellow if they themselves are offenders.

## PORTABLE ELEVATORS

An interesting controversy has arisen lately in which the farmers, railway men, grain dealers and practically all people interested in the movement of our crop have participated. It has reference to the use of portable grain loaders or elevators. At some points these portable grain elevators have been bought by local grain purchasers with a view to using them for loading cars in opposition to the line elevators. In a few cases this has meant that these local buyers offered a small premium over the price offered by the elevators, which is not surprising, seeing that the actual cost of loading a car thru one of these portable elevators is only one half or less than one half the cost of loading thru a regular elevator, due of course mainly to the difference in the amount of the investment and the actual cost of operation. The portable grain elevator is of course merely a loading machine and has no storage facilities.

The John Deere Plow Co. Ltd. recently complained to the Board of Railway Commissioners that the railway companies in the Western provinces did not permit the use of these portable grain elevators, and the Railway Commissioners, after giving the matter a somewhat exhaustive investigation, felt that the question is primarily one for decision by the Board of Grain Commissioners and as such turned it over to them, agreeing at the same time to work in with the Grain Commissioners so far as issuing supplementary orders which may be necessary to give the proper effect to their decision.

## Farmers May Use Them

The main point of interest to us as farmers is, however, that while the railway companies take a stand against the use of these machines by grain brokers, or grain dealers operating in competition with the regular elevator companies, they have no objection whatsoever to their use by the farmer who owns the grain which has to be shipped, or by a farmers' co-operative society for the shipping of grain belonging to the members of that society. There is therefore no reason why any of our local unions properly organized and incorporated under the Co-operative Trading Companies Act should not possess one of these portable elevators and be able to use it if they wish for the loading of the grain belonging to members of their society. At points where there are no elevators, or where the grain loading facilities are poor, our unions could undoubtedly give great service to their members and the community generally by securing one of these portable elevators.

## KELLY HAS ARRIVED

A new union known as Kelly Local Union, No. 386, has recently been organized in the Killam district with fifteen fully paid up members. W. R. McGowan, of Killam, was elected president, and A. S. Hawley, secretary-treasurer. Regular meetings will be held on the first Friday of each month. The union hopes to be represented at our annual convention.

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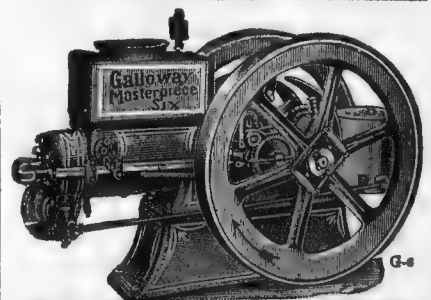
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**DISTRICT No. 2 CONVENTION**

The above convention was held in the Council Chamber, Weyburn, on December 7, the number of delegates in attendance, being about 40. Director R. M. Johnson, Eastview, was in the chair. J. E. Paynter, Hail Insurance Commissioner, was present, and the Central was represented by President J. A. Maharg. An address was given M. P. Roddy, district director, who reported on the year's work, and a brief report was also given by T. M. Eddy, as district sub-director. Reports were received from various locals showing encouraging progress. Mr. Klinck, chairman of Organization Committee, also reported on the year's work. Reorganization of districts was discussed by Mr. Johnson, and a map produced showing the districts as newly defined. A resolution



A banner that attracted much attention between Riverhurst and Fort William

was passed suggesting that the districts be re-numbered in consecutive order.

Miss McKechnie reported on the work of the Women's Section in the district, speaking of the particular need of organization work among the women, and also reported on the work of the Pangman Women's Local.

**Resolutions**

The following resolutions were passed, interesting discussions taking place:—

That this Convention recommend to the Provincial Government the empowering of The Hail Insurance Commission to devise some system of supplementary hail insurance and to provide a form of mutual insurance in those municipalities not under the operation of the Act; also that the Commission be authorized to increase the indemnity at their discretion instead of lowering the assessment.

That all scales publicly or privately owned be made legal when properly inspected by the Dominion Inspector of Weights and Measures.

That this Convention unanimously endorse the general demand for "Free Wheat," and urges upon the Dominion Government the necessity of immediate legislation granting same, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Premier, Sir Robert Borden.

**The Great Competition**

That this Convention is of the opinion that each Grain Growers' Local should take an active interest in the Seed Grain Competition undertaken for 1916.

An interesting and enlightening address was given by President Maharg, dealing extensively with trading features of the Association, and the need of capital and the methods by which such capital is intended to be raised. Mr. Maharg also dealt with the difficulties which are being experienced by the trading department, but referred to the great success which attended the efforts of the Central in many lines of goods, especially coal, apples, lumber, etc., notwithstanding opposition received. The methods decided on for raising capital are: (1) By the issue of life memberships; (2) Sale of capital debentures to members; (3) Debenture stock to local associations. President Maharg's announcement was received

with particular interest, as this Convention was the first occasion on which the details of the proposals of the executive had been made public.

**Dr. Flatt on Education**

Dr. C. E. Flatt, of Tantallon, addressed the Convention on educational questions, dealing with the need of reorganization of the education system, and for a wide dissemination of knowledge regarding all existing evils as the prime means for the removal of those evils.

T. M. Bryce followed with an address on co-operative banks, containing much matter of interest to those present.

Mr. Maharg dealt with the Patriotic Acre Scheme, and the question of public accommodation was discussed by Dr. Flatt, T. M. Bryce and J. E. Paynter.

The usual votes of thanks were passed at the conclusion of the meeting.

**DISTRICT No. 3 CONVENTION**

The Convention of District No. 3 was held on December 8, in the Town Hall, Estevan, G. E. Noggle, district director, being in the chair, and over one hundred delegates attending. The Central was represented by President J. A. Maharg and L. E. Mutton, and R. M. Johnson, district director of No. 4, was also present.

An address of welcome was sent by Mayor P. C. Duncan, regretting his inability to be present in person.

A number of interesting reports were given by delegates, showing that considerable progress was being made at their local points, and containing valuable suggestions for the benefit of other locals. The chairman produced maps showing the delineation of the newly-defined districts, fully explaining same, and a resolution was passed suggesting to the Central that the numbers of the districts should be revised so that the numbers should run consecutively, starting from the south-east corner.

President Maharg dealt with the recent case of the prosecution of the Hafford Association's secretary, under the by-law dealing with Transient Traders. It was shown how this attempt by local authorities to penalise a secretary of the association had been overcome by



Riverhurst Local loading a car of patriotic wheat

prompt action on behalf of the Central Office in undertaking the defence of the case and carrying same to the court of appeal where the magistrate's previous conviction was over-ruled.

**Resolutions Passed**

Many matters of interest were discussed, the following resolutions being passed:—

That weights on all scales, when properly inspected, should be acceptable as evidence of fair weight in Courts and before the Grain and Railway Commission.

That railway companies be requested to settle promptly and give sufficient damages to cover the loss and inconvenience occasioned by snow fences.

That this Convention is of the opinion that each Grain Growers' Local

should take an active interest in the Seed Grain Competition undertaken for 1916.

**Free Wheat Demanded**

That this Convention unanimously endorses the general demand for "Free Wheat," and urges upon the Dominion Government the necessity of immediate legislation granting same, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and to our Federal representative, J. G. Turfiff.

That, whereas the Government has seen fit to take very drastic action by commandeering a large amount of wheat, the chief product of the farm necessary for the prosecution of the war; therefore, be it resolved, that we request the Dominion Government to take similar action on manufactured products, particularly shells, necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, making compensation on a basis that permits of profits not greater than those charged in times of peace.

That, whereas the legal right to distrain for taxes in villages and rural municipalities appears to be very wide under the 1915 amendments; therefore, be it resolved that section 218 of the Village Act and section 308 of the Rural Municipalities Act, as enacted in 1915, be amended so that the right of distrain be limited to the goods and chattels the property of the person assessed.

**For Proportional Representation**

That, whereas the exposure of political corruption in Canadian public life has brought shame to every honest Canadian, and whereas the need of money to carry on the present elections is the main cause of all this corruption, therefore be it resolved that this convention recommend proportional representation thru large constituencies of five to seven members.

Dr. C. E. Flatt dealt with the matter of Co-operative Crediting and Banking, and was followed by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Moffat, many interesting points being brought out in the discussion.

Mrs. Haight, of Keeler, vice-president

ing Department, outlined the broad, general policy which is being kept in view towards bringing about Co-operation between the various farmers' organizations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and, perhaps, ultimately the whole of the Dominion. Mr. Mutton referred to the opposition which is now being put by the wholesale and retail trade to the co-operative merchandising being carried on by the association, and called attention to the great Co-operative Wholesale Societies of England and Scotland, which were the direct outcome of the same tactics being adopted in Britain as co-operators are now experiencing in Western Canada. It is encouraging, however, to Canadian co-operators to have the assurance of the English Wholesale Society, whose turnover is now \$3,000,000 per week, that that society is willing to assist in breaking down the boycotting operations which are now being attempted in this country.

A public meeting was held in the evening, which was addressed by Dr. C. E. Flatt on the educational question.

**DISTRICT No. 10**

To Officers and Members in District No. 10:—Kindly note that the convention for District No. 10 will be held in Wadena, on December 17. The convention will open at 10 a.m., in the Odd-fellows' Hall, and a place of meeting will also be provided for the Women's Section. Central Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Director J. F. Reid, and your district director, J. L. Rooke, will be in attendance, and it is hoped that each local will be well represented at this gathering. J. F. Saigh, secretary of the town of Wadena, has the arrangements in hand, and delegates will have no difficulty in securing accommodation while in attendance at the convention.

J. L. ROOKE,  
District Director.

**RIVERHURST GIVES A CARLOAD**

The above banner in colors and 4½x6 feet in size was attached to a carload of wheat shipped from Riverhurst and contributed as indicated.

There have been several full carload shipments of wheat for this fund. Amongst them, one each from North Battleford, Riverhurst and Cleland Association, Rosetown station.

The other picture, which is typically western, shows the various members of Riverhurst Local loading their contributions into a G.T.P. car.

Below is report of the loading received from W. D. Locke, secretary of Riverhurst Local.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

**The Secretary's Report**

Dear Mr. Musselman:—No doubt W. H. Beesley, our district director, has given you an account of the loading of our patriotic car of wheat, and also delivered bill of lading for the same.

Great credit is due the members of our local for the way they turned out with their contributions both large and small, and there never was a halt till the care was filled to its full capacity. A great many who never signed a form at all came along with splendid contributions, and a few who had signed forms had no wheat, as it was all seized, so we could not expect any from them.

After the loading of the car we all went to Riverhurst, where Mr. Beesley, district director, and Mr. Graham, of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, addressed a very large and interested gathering, speaking very highly of our association and its generosity in giving so freely to so worthy a cause.

The banner that was placed on the car was the source of a great deal of comment by all present. It was very suitable for the occasion, and will be appreciated by many a grain grower while in transit to Fort William.

Enclosed in another letter you will find the list of contributors and their amounts, together with some of the forms, the balance of which I will send later.

W. D. LOCKE,  
Sec., Riverhurst Local.

**MAHARG ADDED TO LIST**

J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, has been appointed a member of the Saskatchewan branch of the Federal Military Hospitals Commission.



# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## CONVENTION CALL

The thirteenth annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will be held in the city of Brandon, January 5, 6 and 7, 1916. The convention will open at 9 a.m. on the 5th for the registration of delegates. The business of the convention will commence at 10.30 a.m. the same day.

Every branch of the Association is entitled to send one delegate for every ten members or part thereof who will be entitled to vote for the election of officers and any other questions that come up at the convention for decision. In addition to voting delegates every branch has the privilege of sending as many associate delegates as they desire. Associate delegates will have all the rights and privileges of the convention except that of voting and introducing motions. Arrangements are made with the railway companies for convention rates for delegates and their wives. All delegates who pay one full fare ticket to Brandon and who secure a standard certificate at the time they purchase their ticket will receive a return ticket free when their standard certificate is countersigned by the secretary of the convention.

All delegates are requested to register their names, submit their credentials and present their standard certificates for signature the first day of the convention. Railway fares of all the accredited voting delegates will be pooled. In order to take advantage of this equalization of fares, delegates must register and leave their certificates with the secretary on the first day of the convention.

## Equal Rights for Women

It is especially urged that the men delegates to the convention will take advantage of the single fare rates to bring their wives with them and that the branches will recognize the women members of the Association by sending a large representation of women delegates.

The women's executive committee appointed at the last convention will have equal privileges with the board of directors on the platform and in the discussions.

A room is being provided where women delegates may hold special meetings if desired. The directors expect that the women delegates to the convention will assume their share of the responsibilities of the business.

Many questions of importance to the farmers will be discussed. Among others:— "What is our next move to secure 'Free Wheat' and Wider Markets?"

"Is the Grain Inspector using the discretionary powers conferred upon him by the Canada Grain Act to the disadvantage of the grain grower?"

"Should we request of the Dominion Government the establishing of a permanent Board of Appeal to whom appeals from the decision of the Inspector could be taken, and a sampling bureau to check the sampling of cars by a sampling department?"

"The establishing of a public abattoir and providing better marketing facilities for the marketing of livestock."

"Should we request the Provincial

Government to provide a system for supplying the farmers capital on long-term mortgages and low rates of interest?"

"Should the organized farmers acquire and operate the Manitoba Government system of elevators?"

Peter Wright gave notice that he will move that clause 3 of section 5 of the constitution be amended to provide for the election of a second vice-president for the central board of directors and also to the board of the district associations. Also a notice from the Swan Valley District Association, "That the constitution be so amended that each district association may elect its own director at the annual district convention."

## Well Known Speakers

Principal Reynolds of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Rev. Mr. Crozier of Winnipeg, Mrs. F. J. Dixon are some of the speakers that have already been secured to deliver addresses. Programs are now being arranged.

Don't forget to get a standard certificate when you purchase your ticket for Brandon. If you have to travel over more than one railway to get to the convention, get a standard certificate from each railway. The pooling of rates will be based on the fare over the shortest route from starting point to Brandon.

Credential certificates for delegates in blank are enclosed herewith. The secretary is requested to give each delegate from his branch a certificate filled in for identification purposes. This convention will be the best yet!

R. McKENZIE,  
Secretary.

## SECRETARY'S TRIP TO STATES

Secretary R. McKenzie returned on the morning of the 9th from attending the Conference on Rural Credits and Farm Marketing held in Chicago November 29 to December 22.

Mr. McKenzie stayed off for one day at La Crosse looking into the Co-operative Packing Plant at that point and spent two days in Minneapolis inquiring into their system of inspecting grain as well as a couple of days in St. Paul in consultation with the President of the National Society of Equity on their system of establishing co-operative livestock associations at country points and their methods of handling shipments from their associations in the Union Stock Yards, South St. Paul.

The National Society of Equity in the United States is putting on a strong campaign this winter for the building of co-operative packing plants in the different states of the union and the establishment of a large plant in connection with their livestock commission department in St. Paul to be somewhat in the nature of a clearing house for the country clients.

## MIAMI ANNUAL MEETING THIS WEEK

The Miami Grain Growers intend holding their annual meeting on the 18th of this month. They have now thirty paid up members where last year they only had twenty-two.

## GLADSTONE BRANCH INCREASING

J. M. Jamieson in remitting from the Gladstone Association states that they have now a membership of forty-four members who have paid dues this year. Last year they reported twenty-eight. They are holding their annual meeting this week.

## OAKBURN ANNUAL MEETING

The Oakburn Association are holding their annual meeting this coming week and report now having forty-six members, some of them ladies. Their membership has increased from thirty-two to forty-six in the year.

## OAKVILLE BRANCH

The Oakville Branch reports a membership of seventy-five. Last year they reported fifty-three members. This is one of the points where the work is carried on very actively, with good results to all the members.

## GLENELLA ASSOCIATION

Austin Smith, the secretary of the Glenella Association, in forwarding the membership dues from their branch encloses the sum of \$10.25 to the patriotic Fund and also \$20.00, the proceeds of a Patriotic Acre donation.

## CHATER ASSOCIATION

We are in receipt this week of a letter from the Chater branch enclosing the sum of \$30.00 from their branch for membership dues. This association has gained considerably in numbers since last report.

## SELKIRK DISTRICT MEETING

The Selkirk District Grain Growers will hold an important meeting in Stone-wall on Thursday December 16, in the Town Hall at 1.30 p.m. Each local association is entitled to send delegates at the rate of one for every five paid up members for 1915. Representatives from the central association will be present. Questions coming up for discussion will include Farm Credits, Free Wheat, Marketing and Grading of Grain, Public Abattoirs, Livestock Exchange Bill, etc., etc. In view of the recent action of the government and their refusal to take steps to grant free wheat and wider markets to the western farmers all the branches should be interested in discussing these important questions. We hope to have a very interesting meeting and will look for your branch to be well represented.

M. J. STANBRIDGE,  
District Secretary.

## FRAMNES BRANCH GROWING

The secretary for Framnes in remitting states that they now have a membership of twenty-three and hope to roll up a good increase for the coming year.

## WOODNORTH BRANCH STILL GROWING

The following letter from the secretary of Woodnorth is encouraging. Dear Sir:— Enclosed please find express order for \$43.00 being membership fees from Woodnorth for 1915. I would have sent these earlier but there were still some names to get from our directors. There are still more to come in, but as I did not want to miss the 1915 report I thought I had better send on what we had on hand. We have on the books seventy-five members (including some ladies).

## DARLINGFORD REPORTS

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find the sum of \$19.50 being the balance of our membership dues to the central office. It also includes \$1.00 for the convention reports. We have now in all seventy members, so you will see that we have a good association here. We are still canvassing for the Patriotic Acre Fund.

## MANITOBA WEED COMMISSION

In order to attempt to more effectively control the weed menace in Manitoba, Hon. Val. Winkler, minister of agriculture, has decided to appoint a weeds commission. It will consist of Prof. S. A. Bedford, as chairman; George Walton, formerly member of the legislature for Emerson; and Harry Brown, a successful farmer in the Morden district.

## Live Poultry Wanted

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Hens                 | 10c |
| Spring Chickens      | 13c |
| Roosters             | 9c  |
| Ducks, Young and Old | 11c |
| Turkeys              | 15c |
| Geese                | 10c |

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

**Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.**  
91 Lusted St., Winnipeg

## Farm Produce

Ship us BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, HIDES, WOOL, DRESSED MEATS, WOOD and HAY, anything you produce. We pay the highest cash prices (without middleman's profits).

We handle Livestock in Car Lots on a Commission Basis.

**Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY

to us. We buy direct for cash. No commission charged. Coops supplied. Get our price list.

**The W. J. GUEST FISH CO. Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG

## CREAM WANTED!

Highest cash prices paid for Cream, sweet or sour. We remit on receipt of each shipment; also pay express charges.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

## Dressed Hogs, Poultry Butter, Eggs

We are now in a position to handle the above produce in any quantity and should be glad to have you write us for prices. You will receive prompt remittance for any shipment made to

WESTERN PRODUCE CO., 333 William Av., Winnipeg

## LIVE POULTRY!

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Hens—Any size  | 10c               |
| Roosters   | 9c                |
| Spring Chickens  | Best Market Price |
| Turkeys—8 lbs. and up                                      | 18c               |
| Ducks  | 11c               |
| Geese  | 10c               |
| Express Money Order mailed same day received.              |                   |
| Crates furnished on request. Prices absolutely guaranteed. |                   |
| WINNIPEG FISH CO. LIMITED                                  | Winnipeg          |

## FISH!

FROZEN — SALTED  
SMOKED

Buy your Winter Supply from an Established House. We sell fish all the year round.

Every variety. Ask for our price list.

**City Fish Market**  
Winnipeg, Man.

## Fish! Fish! Fish!

Fresh white fish and trout direct from our nets to the consumer. We want every farmer in Western Canada to get our price list telling you just what the fish will cost delivered at your station.

**Davis Produce Co.**

P. O. BOX 202  
THE PAS — Manitoba

## Western Farmers' Parliaments

For 1916

The Annual Conventions of the Organized Farmers will be held as follows:

Manitoba - Brandon, Jan. 5, 6, 7  
Alberta - Calgary, Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21  
Saskatchewan - Saskatoon, Feb. 15, 16, 17



## Farmers' Financial Directory

S. H. HENDERSON,  
PresidentED. DEWART,  
Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR,  
Treasurer

### The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Assets Over Liabilities                   | \$710,596.60    |
| Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1914 | 27,175          |
| Amount of Insurance in Force              | \$42,299,525.00 |

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

#### THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

**FIRST**—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.

**SECOND**—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

**THIRD**—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted

to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

**FOURTH**—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

**FIFTH**—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

**SIXTH**—That this is the Largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

# CROWN LIFE

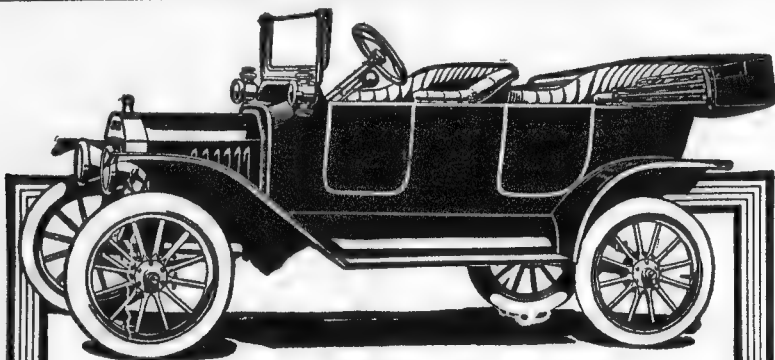
"I Owe Much—I Have Nothing—I Gave the Rest to Charity."

That properly is the last will and testament of the man who dies and leaves a young family unprovided for.

Even a \$1,000 policy—which costs very little—would give the family "Time to turn around."

Let us send you some new insurance facts.

**CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO**  
G. T. SOMERS, President.



"MADE IN CANADA"

## Ford Touring Car Price \$530

A bumper crop—of pleasures and profits is reaped by the farmer who owns a Ford. He has broken down the barrier of distance, for himself and his entire family. Now, after the harvest—aren't you going to buy that Ford?

The Ford Runabout is \$480; the Coupelet \$730; the Sedan \$890; the Town Car \$780. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ont., for Catalog I.



ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

#### APPOINTING AN EXECUTOR

A great many readers of The Guide were interested in an article which appeared in this paper on making a will. One of the most important points to be considered in disposing of an estate is the appointing of the executor or executors, who are to carry out the wishes of the testator after his death. It is wise to have the consent of the person who is to become executor so as to be sure that he or she is willing to act, for the responsibilities are great and the work involved may be heavy and long continued.

#### Great Responsibility

If the property is left absolutely to one person, then the closing up of the business will possibly not take long, altho where there are debts to collect or a number of investments, and perhaps sums of money owing such as payments on land bought on agreement of sale, there may be quite a lot of business to attend to. If more than one executor is appointed they are all equally responsible for what is done, and it is necessary that each one should insist on being consulted as to the general conduct of the estate. It is also wise to have a minute book kept, in which all important matters and decisions are recorded. Meetings should be held frequently, at least twice a year, so that all the executors may approve of all important investments that are made, otherwise one of the executors may find himself later on responsible for irregularities and improper investments of which he knew nothing. Each executor should get a copy of the inventory of the estate as filed in the Surrogate Courts.

#### Must Know the Law

He should make himself familiar with the act in force in his province dealing with the duties of executors and trustees, and should keep carefully a copy of the notice to creditors and the advertisement which is inserted in the newspapers calling for claims. In the minute book should be entered a copy of every annual statement that is made of the estate affairs. All accounts should be passed regularly in the Surrogate Courts, showing receipts and disbursements and statement of assets and liabilities.

The details of the business connected with an estate should be kept even more carefully and accurately than those relating to one's own personal affairs, because the executor may be called upon many years hence to account for, or to explain transactions, the details of which have passed from his memory. Above all, the executor must see that the wishes of the testator, as set out in the will, are carried out, so far as they are in accordance with law, because if payments are improperly made, those who are entitled to the money will have a claim against the executor personally.

#### The Ideal Executor

It has been said that "the ideal executor, administrator, guardian, curator, trustee and receiver must be always well and at home; must never run away and never steal; must have no exemptions; must have life everlasting; must be rich and stay rich; must have no partialities; must be subject to no political influences; must make no mistakes; must never forget; must do what he is told to do first, last and all the time; must keep a complete record of what he does; must make only reasonable charges, and must have the learning, the experience, the discretion, not only of one man, but of a number of the most successful men in the community."

No individual, of course, can answer to this description. Only an institution can combine all these qualities, and the institution that has been created for the purpose of acting in the capacity of trustee and executor, is the trust company.

To be continued next week

#### A WILL QUESTION

X.Y.Z. asks if he can make his wife his sole heir and executor. Yes; this is quite legal and usual, but the wife must not be a witness to the signing of the will. There should be two witnesses to the signature of the testator, and no one who is a witness can benefit under the will.

## Every Railway Station

Has an Express Office. In every town and city in the country there is at least one place where you can get

## Dominion Express Money Orders

To send currency in a letter is never safe; even when sent by registered mail there is danger of loss.

## Dominion Express Money Orders are Safe

You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letters should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent—you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

## DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN CHEQUES

J. A. FRAZER, President

S. ROWAN, Vice-President

H. E. HEMMONS, Treasurer

## THE MINIOTA FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Head Office: BEULAH, Man.

M. G. DOYLE, Secretary-Manager

Licensed to transact business in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Full Government Deposit with Saskatchewan Government. Financially the strongest Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. in Western Canada, with over \$15,000,000.00 of insurance in force and assessing the lowest rates to policy holders of any company doing business in the West.

#### AGENTS WANTED

in districts unrepresented. Must be able to deliver the goods. Write for further information.

## THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special

### Farmers' Policy

There is none better.

See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—  
**CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED**  
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Buy a Bond!

We have bonds of Canadian Municipalities in amounts of two hundred dollars and upwards which will return to purchaser

**5½ to 6 per cent.**

Safe, convenient and at all times convertible into cash. Write for particulars.

### T. R. Billett & Co.

Stock and Bond Brokers

505 Merchants Bank Building  
WINNIPEG

## Money To Loan!

### National Trust Company Limited

Money to loan on first class, well improved farm property at lowest current rates of interest. See our Agent in your district, or write direct to

### National Trust Company, Ltd.

Winnipeg - Man.



## Livestock News

### HEAVES OF HORSES

Heaves is a very common and annoying disease of horses, interfering seriously with the usefulness of the animal, and consequently detracting from its value. Mainly a disease of old horses, it is essentially the result of faulty feeding and working, especially hard pulling or fast driving when the stomach is overloaded. Gross feeders are frequently subjects of heaves.

While in old, established cases there may be alterations in structure of the heart and stomach, the principal changes are observed in the lungs. These consist first in an enlargement of the capacity of the air cells thru dilation of their walls, followed by a passage of the air into the lung tissue between the air cells. Owing to such structural changes it is impossible to prevent progressive development of the disease, which, however, under proper care, may go on slowly, the animal remaining serviceable for certain kinds of work for years.

Except in the very early stages the disease is readily detected. The symptoms are those which would naturally be manifested in a condition where the lungs are involved. A peculiar short, grunt-like cough is usually present, and when the animal is exerted a wheezing noise accompanies the breathing. The principal and characteristic symptom, however, is the jerky or double movement of the abdomen

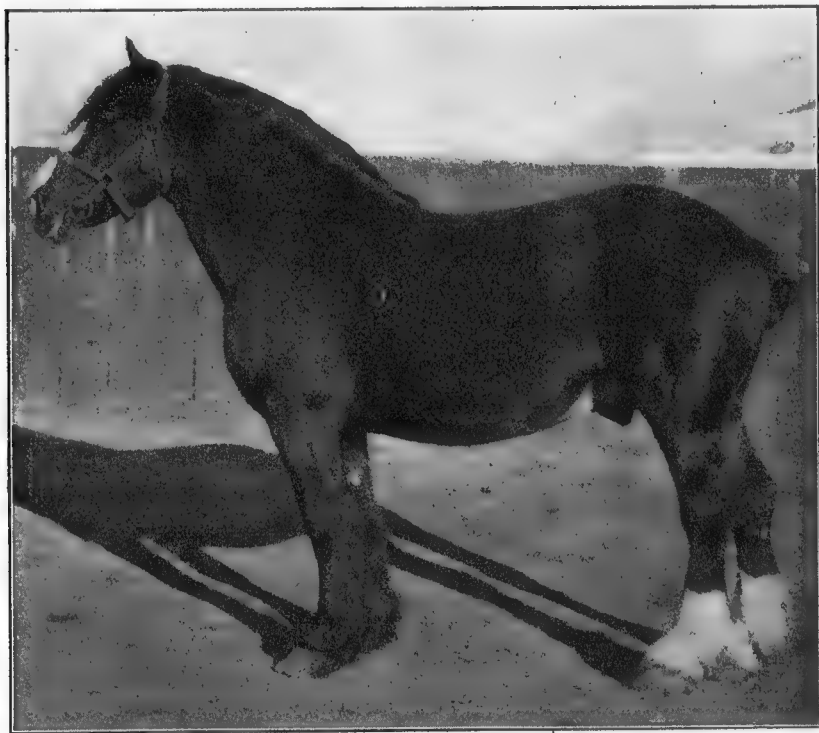
in the drinking water three times daily. Ordinary lime dissolved in drinking water (limewater) will be found beneficial. Lime may be added to a barrel or cask of water, and after the resulting mixture has become clear thru precipitation of undissolved portions of the lime, the lime-water may be used freely in watering the animal.

### R. L. LANG'S OFFERINGS

In an interesting letter received recently, R. L. Lang, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., describes his particularly choice offering of Berkshire hogs and Oxford sheep as follows:—"The young stock I am offering is all from 'Adcoite Lancer,' 36334, he being from the imported sow 'Meg Augustus,' 30174 (16910), and my sows are either sisters or daughters of 'Fair Queen,' 27014. This was the big sow C. W. Weaver exhibited on the show circuit this year, taking second at all the leading Western shows. The young ones have splendid type and are in a thrifty, vigorous condition. Our ewes are wintering nicely, and we are using the best Oxford rams obtainable, breeding the flock to lamb after the first of May. After considerable experience I find that there is less loss with the lambs coming after that date."

### LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS' MEETINGS

The annual meetings of the Livestock Associations of Manitoba will be held in Brandon, in conjunction with the annual



"Derby Crown," one of the heavy draft Clydesdale stallions in P. M. Bredt's sale on Dec. 16, at Calgary, Alta.

in an effort to force air from the lungs. The air passes into them freely, but the power to expel it is lost to a great extent; therefore the abdominal muscles are brought into play.

### Depraved Appetite

Indigestion is frequently observed in these cases, and the horse may have a depraved appetite, as shown by a desire to eat dirt and soiled bedding, and there is a tendency to the condition commonly termed "pot-bellied." The animal, tho a heavy feeder, becomes unthrifty and emaciated.

A poorly ventilated stable, humid weather, severe work, and overfeeding with coarse, dry feeds tend to aggravate the trouble.

As in this condition structural changes have taken place in the lungs, treatment, as a rule, can only be directed to the relief of the symptoms, and it is not possible to effect a complete cure after the disease is established.

In the case of an affected horse it will be an advantage to dampen the food with a mixture of one part of molasses to three parts of water, so that no dust may arise while the animal is eating. It is also desirable to restrict the amount of hay or forage, as large quantities of bulky feed which distend the abdomen increase the difficulty, and an animal with heaves should never be driven or worked when full of such material.

In these cases Fowler's solution of arsenic may be given in doses of 1 ounce

meeting of the Grain Growers' Association, the Livestock Associations taking January 3, 4 and 5, and the Grain Growers' January 5, 6 and 7. The meetings will be held as follows: Swine Breeders' Association, Tuesday, 4th, 9 a.m.; Horse Breeders' Association, Tuesday, 4th, 1.30 p.m.; Cattle Breeders' Association, Wednesday, 5th, 9 a.m.; Sheep Breeders' Association, Wednesday, 5th, 1.30 p.m. There will be open conventions on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings. In addition to the regular business of each association, subjects will be dealt with of special interest to the breeders of various classes of livestock, and at the evening meetings, such subjects as are of interest not only to livestock producers, but to all farmers.

The program committee has arrangements well in hand, but all details are not yet completed. Of subjects to be discussed are the following:—Cheap winter housing for swine; Sheep for profit and weed control; The Stallion enrolment Act; Federal assistance to horse breeders; How the farm herd can be kept free from tuberculosis; Farm-fencing, construction and cost; Corn and silos; Summer and fall pasture; Co-operative marketing; Co-operative abattoirs. Among those who are expected to take part in the program might be mentioned: Prof. J. B. Reynolds, president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who will speak on "Forward Movements in Agriculture"; John Bright, Livestock Commissioner, Ottawa; Dr. F. Torrance, Director-Veterinary-General; W. W. Thomson, of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Department, who will speak on "Co-operative Marketing"; W. C. McKillop, Experimental Farm, Brandon; Prof. T. J. Harrison, W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner for Alberta; P. S. Jacobs, recently appointed head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and a number of others. The large number of farmers attending these conventions ensures a single fare return rate over all railroads.

## Unequalled Opportunity to Buy a Pure Bred Stallion

### OUR SERVICE WILL SUPPLY JUST WHAT YOU WANT

We have been in the stallion business nearly 15 years and have never had a lawsuit about our guarantee, and the best advertising we get is from our old customers. For the past four years over 50 per cent. of our business each year was with old customers. **YOUR NEEDS**—If you or your district needs a good stallion get one now and it will be well advertised for spring. If you have a stallion that you have had 3 or more years that is sound and sure, we will give you an **EXCHANGE**, merely charging you for the difference in age or quality.

We have taken in exchange several aged horses, 8 to 12 years old, that are sound, sure, and good stock horses, that we will sell for about half of their year's earning power.



Write and let us explain our Guarantee and Insurance Agreement

### VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers of Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians - North Battleford

## Pure Bred Hereford Cattle

"The kind that make the Biggest, Choicest Steers"

### BRED AND REARED on the RANGE in ALBERTA

All Willow Spring Herefords are already acclimatized and will produce the best results under Western conditions. Herd headed by the celebrated

"Beau Perfection 11th," "Drumsticks," "Governor Hadley" and "Fairfax Perfection"

The herd consists of over 400 head of splendid Herefords, many of which have won prizes in the Western show rings. I have a bunch of fine yearlings and two-year-old bulls for immediate sale. All are bred from the very best Hereford blood. Any one of these bulls will make a first class herd header. Can supply stock of both sexes, unrelated if desired, and of all ages.

Write or **FRANK COLLICUT** Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, or Phone 636 Eleventh Avenue, Calgary

## 100 Shropshire and Oxfordshire Rams 200 Shropshire and Oxfordshire Ewes

All pure bred and of highest class now offered for sale

**CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—Big Selection Always on Hand**  
**GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN**

P. M. BREDT - P. O. Box 2089, CALGARY, Alta. - Phone M1003

## PERCHERONS

THE BREED BEST  
ADAPTED TO CANADA

No more imported animals until after the war is over. Native bred stallions and mares are now coming into their own. Buy a team of pure bred Percheron mares safe in foal and get started right. It pays to breed the best.

Breed to Percherons and Get Into the Breed That is Commanding the Market

## TAMWORTHS-WHITE LEGHORNS-AYRSHIRES

BACON

EGGS

CREAM

"In time of war prepare for peace." Now, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Herd Book, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM. I can please you.

THOS. NOBLE

DAYSLAND, ALTA.

H. G. WHALEY, Pres. H. E. CRABBE, Vice-Pres. N. F. McINTYRE, Sec.-Treas.

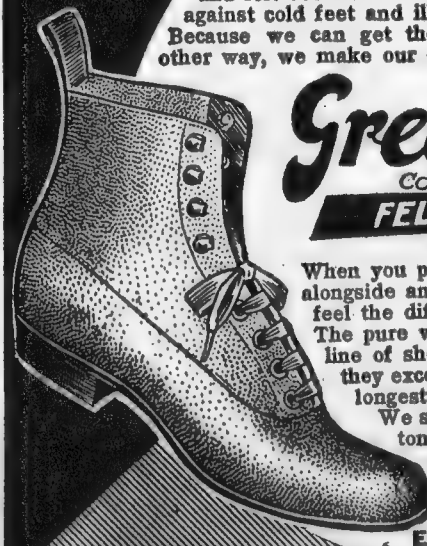
## Rice & Whaley Limited

PHONE: Union Yards M. 5681 **Live Stock Commission Merchants**  
**UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.**

Bill Stock in Your Own Name—Our Care—We'll do the rest

## Style, Durability, Warmth

are all combined in "Great West" felt shoes, and felt footwear is the only certain protection against cold feet and ills arising therefrom. Because we can get the desired high quality in no other way, we make our own felt for



**Great West**  
Cold Proof  
**FELT SHOES**

When you put a pair of shoes with our brand alongside any other make, you can see and feel the difference at once.

The pure wool felt of the "Great West" line of shoes is stronger and warmer; they excel in workmanship and wear longest.

We stamp our name on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it.

**THE GREAT WEST FELT CO., Limited.**

6 Elmira, Ont.



# BANK OF MONTREAL

## Annual General Meeting Held 6th December, 1915

### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. H. V. Meredith, in moving that the report of the Directors, as read, be adopted, said in part:—

The unprecedented conditions under which trade and commerce have been conducted during the past year remain unchanged, and are the cause of constant anxiety to those concerned with financial affairs.

It will be gratifying to you to learn that, after making liberal and, it is believed, adequate appropriation for known losses and doubtful debts and war taxes, the profits of the year have enabled the usual distribution to be made to shareholders and a surplus to be carried to credit of Profit and Loss Account. In view of the trying circumstances prevailing, the need of maintaining large reserves and the low rates of interest obtainable in the United States and until quite recently in England, I think you will agree with me that this result of our banking year is quite satisfactory.

Our widespread operations make us concerned with conditions in other countries. In Great Britain normal conditions no longer prevail. Large numbers of men have been withdrawn from their customary occupation to enter the army, factories have been diverted to the production of war supplies, and a considerable shortage of labor exists. The result is that trade passes from British firms into the hands of neutrals, thus disturbing the balance of trade, but it is believed that in the early future this condition will right itself and the obligations abroad of Great Britain will be correspondingly reduced.

The financial situation has, of course, been affected by the disturbance of trade and large domestic borrowings by the Government, but it is gratifying to know that the strain arising from the war has been readily and easily borne.

All things considered, the trade of Canada has been well maintained both as to volume and character. For some time before the outbreak of war, a restraining hand was placed on speculative ventures, which, in an era of prosperity, had run to dangerous excess, and we were, as a consequence, fairly well prepared to face the closing of the London money markets to flotations of all kinds. A temporary dislocation in many branches of trade followed. Reorganizations in some cases were, and may yet be, found necessary to adjust capitalization to earning power, the only logical course to be pursued when such conditions have to be dealt with. As the year progressed, the effect of the war on the trade of Canada proved less injurious than was expected. In fact, business conditions distinctly improved.

Natural resources continue to be developed and their product to find a ready and profitable sale, while many branches of manufacture have been employed to capacity in turning out munitions of war, the money value of which runs into scores of millions. The resulting employment of labor has been of almost incalculable advantage.

### HARVEST AN ENCOURAGING FEATURE

The most encouraging feature of the year, however, from a trade and finance standpoint, has been the bountiful harvest of the North West, where a greatly increased area under cultivation has given the highest average yield in the history of the country. It is estimated that the grain crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has a market value to the producers of approximately four hundred million dollars, in the use of which we may anticipate not only the liquidation of much indebtedness, but the stimulation of current trade.

These truly remarkable results will, I think, have the effect of attracting the tide of emigration to our shores when the world is again at peace.

In the older Provinces, the harvest has been rather better than the average.

Farming, the backbone of the country, is prosperous.

There is a greater demand for the products of the mines, at higher prices.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific good fisheries are reported, also at enhanced prices.

The lumber business generally throughout Canada, though suffering from inability to obtain tonnage to market the cut, shows some improvement.

The Textile and allied industries are at the moment well employed, while the Steel Companies and those engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war are fully occupied.

In the wholesale trade, stocks of merchandise had become depleted, and necessary replenishing and better demand have stimulated business.

The financial position of the Dominion Government has been recently so clearly defined by the Minister of Finance that I refer to it now only to state that the country has been fortunate to have come thru a period of general financial upheaval with its needs fully provided for and with the strength and soundness of its credit unimpaired.

### FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE

The restoration of a favorable balance in our foreign trade is a factor of supreme importance at the present time, as it enables us to conserve our gold supplies and to curtail our borrowings abroad to some extent. As you are aware, the balance of foreign trade against Canada had been quite large for several years past, due principally to the ease with which we were able to borrow in the London market. Now that this avenue is closed, we have been compelled to curtail imports and increase exports in order to meet interest obligations and maintain our credit. How successfully we are meeting the situation a few figures will show: In the seven months ending October 31st, 1913, the value of exports of Canadian products was \$245,550,000, and, in the same period of 1914 was \$226,757,000; while this year in these seven months we have exported Canadian products of the value of \$326,430,000, or \$100,000,000 more than last year, and the great crop surplus has still to go forward.

Comparing the foreign trade of Canada for the seven-months period ending with October, imports have declined from \$390,544,000 in 1913 to \$253,107,000 in 1915, while exports of domestic products, as I have said, have risen from \$245,550,000 to \$326,430,000; an adverse balance of \$145,000,000 being converted into a favorable balance of \$73,323,000, or a betterment in respect of foreign trade of no less than \$218,000,000 within the short space of two years.

War contracts, of course, have contributed substantially to this expansion, the value of manufactures exported having risen from \$39,000,000 in the first seven months of the last fiscal year to \$84,000,000 in the same period of the present year, and, as in the case of cereals, this export trade is on an ascending scale.

### SUCCESS OF CANADIAN LOAN

The signal success of the recent Canadian Loan is very gratifying on every ground, the large public subscriptions evincing the patriotic spirit of the people and their ability to share the burdens entailed by the war, while at the same time measurably relieving the Mother Country. It is well, however, to remember that, in the nature of things, Canada is and must long continue to be a borrowing country, with large annual commitments for interest and principal payments which can be met only with gold or commodities. Largely owing to the strength of its banking position, Canada is at present able to bear this strain without curtailing the supply of credit and capital for business requirements.

### CANADA'S POSITION FAVORABLE

The position of Canada is a highly favored one, with an assured future of growth, development and general prosperity. At present, however, we

live in the shadow of a great war, to which all else must be subservient. What its duration will be, and the position in which its termination will find us, can be matter of the merest conjecture. The vast armies now engaged in the struggle cannot be kept in the field indefinitely. The financial factor is daily assuming increased importance, and in this respect the advantage is unquestionably with Great Britain and her allies.

After the war a readjustment of trade conditions is to be expected. The flood of wealth which has attended the export of munitions and war supplies must of necessity be largely curtailed, and a new set of problems will have to be faced. As I have said on former occasions when I have had the pleasure of addressing you, if economy be exercised to meet the increased burden of taxation, of which we must bear our share, and the production of exportable articles increased to the utmost extent, to protect our gold supply and minimize our borrowings, and if we keep strong in working capital, then no matter what difficulties the future may have in store for us, we can look forward to them with a degree of complacency. Our agricultural resources and undeveloped wealth will enable us to bear the strain which may be imposed upon us, and we shall in the end come safely through the period of economic upheaval and world-wide conflict—with a larger debt it is true, but with our ability to meet it unquestioned and our economic position not seriously impaired.

In the meantime, our duty as Canadians is to watch closely the current of events, to be prepared for emergencies and to take advantage of propitious circumstances as they arise.

I cannot properly close these remarks without some reference to 400 odd gallant young men of the staff of the Bank who have joined the colors and gone to the front to fight the Empire's battles. Of these, the names of 16 have been added to the Roll of Honor, having been killed in action.

Their courage and patriotism, their deeds of valor and their glorious end will be inscribed in the Bank's archives, and to the families and relations we give expression of our profound admiration of their devotion to country and Empire and tender our sincere sympathy in their loss.

### THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager of the Bank, then made his annual address, as follows:—

Gentlemen: The balance sheet, which it is my privilege and duty to present to you today, reflects the result of twelve months of business conducted under conditions such as this country and its banks have never before been called upon to face.

In previous years we have experienced the effects of outside panics and crises, many of them of an injurious and even alarming nature, but as a rule the danger was brief, and the damage quickly repaired.

The year under review differs, in that there have been no such financial crises, but what has been more difficult to surmount, a continuous period of anxiety with problems not only varying in character, but differing from any in our former experience.

You will undoubtedly feel gratified that your bank has come through the unsettled conditions referred to without loss of strength, and is enjoying increased prestige.

As for the future, the daily difficulties will be grappled with as they arise, and we gauge to the best of our ability, the somewhat obscured trend of coming events.

As the President has reviewed in general the trade and financial conditions in Canada and at the chief financial centres abroad, my duties are confined to a short account of the working of the bank, an explanation of the more important features of the accounts submitted to you today, with some detailed references to the points arising therefrom, and to local conditions in our Provinces.

As you are well aware, this Bank long ago ceased to be merely a domestic financial institution, and therefore it is necessary, in presenting to you the annals of the business, to touch upon conditions affecting us in London and in New York, where we carry

such a material portion of our primary and secondary reserves.

### LONDON

During the first six months of our bank year, rapid disbursements by the Imperial Government made monetary conditions in London so extremely easy, that our earning power at that point was seriously diminished. Indeed, for many weeks the large balances we felt impelled by discretion to carry with our London bankers were free of interest.

Subsequently the rate for money rose to a point in keeping with its real value, and had we felt free to fully employ our funds there without regard to liquidity, the profit thereon would have been materially augmented. Caution and established policy, however, coupled with the fact that we had large deposits of a special nature, decided us to keep an important portion of our resources readily available.

Since last June the earning power of money has been greater in London than in New York, a condition reflected in fair profits at the former point, even after payment of the now onerous income tax.

In March of this year the Dominion Government floated a £5,000,000 4½ per cent. five year loan in London at 99½. With that exception an outstanding feature of Anglo-Canadian finance is that Canada has received no capital supplies from London, as in the years preceding the war. On the other hand, Canadian Treasury Bills, to the extent of about £10,000,000, afloat in that market at the outbreak of war, have been reduced to the nominal sum of about £325,000. The fact that we were thus able to protect our maturing obligations redounded to the credit of the Dominion.

It is noteworthy that during the ten years prior to the war, your Bank alone was the medium through which some \$600,000,000 of loan moneys were raised in London and transferred to Canada.

### DEPOSITS

Canadian Bank Deposits aggregate \$1,240,308,190, as compared with \$1,144,199,224 the preceding year, and \$1,146,739,868 in 1913. Your total deposits have increased \$38,800,000 during the past year, and are \$46,450,000 greater than in 1913, the figures for the three years being:

|      |       |               |
|------|-------|---------------|
| 1913 | ..... | \$189,572,838 |
| 1914 | ..... | 197,222,674   |
| 1915 | ..... | 286,022,812   |

We have had entrusted to our care since the outbreak of war special deposits running into large figures in connection with special transactions.

### CIRCULATION

Our notes in circulation are \$45,280 more than a year ago. The tax on our circulation payable to the Government amounts to \$127,347.

### QUICK ASSETS

Partly from policy and partly from force of circumstances, the ratio of our quick assets to liabilities has increased to 64 per cent. from 55 per cent. a year ago, and from 49 per cent. two years ago. There have been times when the percentage has seemed needlessly high but you will, doubtless, agree as to the wisdom of being on the safe side.

Idle reserves are a safeguard, not a feature for regret, and should prove invaluable when the situation clears.

In this connection it is well to emphasize the fact that we have not only met the usual legal requirements of merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and ranchers, but have given special consideration to applications from those temporarily embarrassed by the prevailing conditions.

### CURRENT LOANS IN CANADA

The fact that our current loans in Canada are lower than a year ago reflects the general trade conditions throughout the Dominion. They were on

|                    |      |               |
|--------------------|------|---------------|
| 31st October, 1913 | .... | \$117,596,073 |
| 31st October, 1914 | .... | 108,845,332   |
| 31st October, 1915 | .... | 99,078,506    |

Our loans to Municipalities have varied as follows:—

|                    |       |              |
|--------------------|-------|--------------|
| 31st October, 1913 | ..... | \$ 5,227,905 |
| 31st October, 1914 | ..... | 9,017,324    |
| 31st October, 1915 | ..... | 11,203,472   |

Over 80 per cent. of such advances have been made in anticipation of the collection of taxes, and less than 20 per cent. represent capital expenditure.



### COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN CANADA

Commercial failures in Canada during the twelve months ended October 31st, 1915, numbered 2,883, against 2,583 for the previous year, and 1,669 during our bank year 1912-13.

#### SUMMARY

In summarizing my remarks, I may say that a year ago I expressed the opinion that Canada was standing the strain without collapse. This summing up of the situation still holds good. The strain is less than could have reasonably been expected, and we are encouraged to calmly face the troubles still ahead of us because of the confidence that comes from having successfully surmounted the ordeals of the past twelve months, ordeals that came upon this country without warning and found us inadequately prepared.

There is now a decidedly more hopeful feeling throughout the Dominion, and there is excellent ground for that reassurance in the material advantages that have resulted from a bountiful harvest. When we consider that the North West alone has produced several hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products in the past year in an area where in the boyhood of the middle-aged not a sod was turned, we feel that this is a form of genuine prosperity to inspire confidence and in which our pride is pardonable.

When we begin to analyze other features of the situation there is less room for satisfaction.

The war in which the Empire is engaged to protect its integrity has made it incumbent upon Canada to assist the mother country in every way possible.

We have already provided a large number of troops and more will follow.

In the manufacture of munitions, clothing and other requisites, we are doing our full share. This has brought profitable employment to Canada when sorely needed, and at the same time rendered great service to the common cause. Let us, however, remember that the manufacture of war materials is a grim and transient form of so-called prosperity, that the cost thereof comes out of the national exchequer of Great Britain or of Canada, and from the blood of the flower of our manhood.

Also the United Kingdom has advanced large amounts to Canada for military expenditure, and the time may come when it will be desirable, if not necessary, for the Dominion to finance its own requirements. In any case, we must economize in every way possible so that we may bear our full measure of responsibility during the war and be prepared for the taxation that must follow.

Canada's greatest wealth lies at her feet, her economic future is bound up in the development of vast agricultural areas of unsurpassed fertility. The rate at which that development can be accelerated is dependent upon the rate of increase in our farming population. In natural sequence immigration can best be attracted to the Dominion by reducing and keeping down the cost of living. That, in my opinion, is the key to the whole economic situation.

#### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

A year ago conditions in Ontario were the reverse of satisfactory. With business already severely restricted and further dislocated as a result of the war, with many factories closed and others running with reduced pay-rolls and shortened hours, and with collections slow, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers looked for hard times. The lumber trade was dull, building at a standstill, and lower prices for real estate were deemed inevitable. The problem of the unemployed was an added concern for the approaching winter.

Presently, however, government orders for the manufacture of war munitions increased rapidly and many woolen mills, tanneries and machine shops were soon working to capacity. With prospects of a large crop and with increasing government expenditure for war munitions, misgivings began to disappear. The farmers, the least affected, had placed under cultivation a larger acreage than ever before, and, as a result, a splendid crop, perhaps the best in the history of the Province, has been harvested. Prices have been

good. Economy is still being practised in keeping with new conditions. Wholesalers and retailers report smaller turn-overs, with collections slow.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES

The North West has recovered to a marked extent from the economic dislocation of a year ago.

The season's wheat and other cereal crops have exceeded all previous records in quantity and quality, and despite the enormous yield, prices have been uncommonly well maintained.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of these results to the Prairie Provinces—and the Dominion at large.

Livestock, which was decreased somewhat last year when feed was scarce, is again being increased, and the prosperity of those engaged in mixed farming and in ranching is most encouraging.

Packing plants are finding business satisfactory. The combined capacity of the plants in the North West is about 15,000 hogs daily.

The flour mills in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are busy and are doing well. Their combined daily capacity is about 27,000 barrels.

With important exceptions, coal mining, which is largely confined to the Province of Alberta, has not been profitable during the past year.

Oil prospects have been disappointing.

Real estate is quiet—speculation has ceased.

Public and private expenditures in the North West have been comparatively small in the year.

The expenditures of the Provinces and the Municipalities were reduced to a minimum. There has been some expenditure by railways on new construction, principally in southern and northern Alberta, in both cases serving good arable lands. Work on the Hudson's Bay Railway has been continued.

A considerable amount has been spent by the Dominion government in the erection of large interior storage elevators.

The large advances of the Dominion government to farmers in certain districts, principally in the form of seed, were made very opportunely and have been amply justified by the very large crop yield in those districts.

Business in many important lines is good and should continue to improve as returns from grain yet to be marketed are received.

The general business outlook has been transformed by the large crop.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Following the outbreak of war, British Columbia was seriously affected by the stoppage of expenditure on railway construction and extension, and in the outlay upon public works, also by the cessation of inflow of capital to develop the lumber, mining and other resources of the Province. Speculation in real estate had risen to a height where prices were quite beyond reasonable productive values. Business has now been forced by adversity to a sounder basis and shows signs of recovery. There has been a very general tendency toward economy and retrenchment with beneficial result.

During the past year mining of all classes has revived, bringing increased employment and a growth of orders for equipment and supplies. The establishment of a refinery would be of great benefit to the country. In agriculture good crops are reported, and, although prices are disappointing, it is satisfactory that the province is gradually settling into the position of feeding itself. The fruit crop is excellent and is being marketed under better conditions than formerly and at better prices.

The salmon catch exceeded expectations for an off year, and demand and prices have been satisfactory. The halibut catch has been satisfactory also and marketed under favorable conditions. The lumber trade is in a better position than when under review a year ago, largely in consequence of improved demand from the Prairie Provinces, but still suffers through lack of shipping for the export trade, which trade could be greatly increased with adequate facilities.

The population has temporarily fallen off through enlistment and lack of employment in building trades and railway construction.

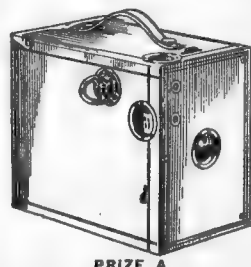
With return to more settled conditions, there is bound to be an influx of new people and some resumption of the flow of capital to develop the great natural resources of this province.—Advertisement.

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### No. 2 Ansco Buster Brown Camera

This Camera takes a picture 2½ x 3½ inches. It is a practical instrument in every respect. It is made of well seasoned, well finished and well assembled wood throughout. The trimmings heavily nickel plated and polished, and the box covered with seal grain composition leather. This Camera is equipped with a shutter that can be used for taking snap-shots or for time exposures. There are two ground glass finders for horizontal or vertical pictures. The size of film which this camera takes is No. 4A.

Given FREE for Three New Subscriptions at \$1.50



PRIZE B

### Yankee Spiral Ratchet Screwdriver

Supplied with three different sized bits. Cosebelle handle, nickel plated shank, knurled chuck. This tool is made by one of the best known manufacturers in the U.S. "Yankee" tools are noted for their quality and durability. This tool will last for a long time and is a big improvement on the ordinary screwdriver.

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### Speedy Stitcher

This is the latest invention and the most effective of anything in the form of an automatic sewing awl. Its simplicity makes it a thoroughly practical tool for any and all kinds of repair work, even in the hands of the most unskilled. With this awl you can mend harness, shoes, tents, awnings, pulley belts, carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any heavy material. The Speedy Stitcher is provided with a set of diamond pointed grooved needles, including special needle for tapping shoes. Full instructions with each one.

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### Pearl Crescent Solid Gold Brooch

This Brooch is made of 14k solid gold, and is set with genuine pearls. This is a gift that will last for years, in fact the wear of a lifetime would not change it.

Given FREE for Three New Subscriptions at \$1.50



PRIZE E

### Wish Bone Brooch

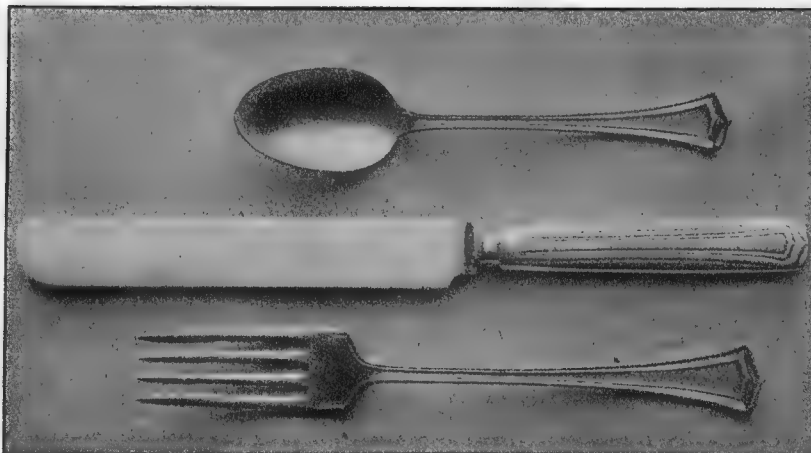
This article is also made of 14k solid gold, and is set with selected genuine pearls. The wish bone design is very popular, and this brooch will make a most acceptable Christmas gift.

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### Rogers' Celebrated 1881 Silver-Plated Tableware

This silver plated tableware is made in a very graceful and pleasing style. You will be proud to have such high class ware on your table. We only have room to illustrate the knife, dessert fork and tea spoon. The other pieces, however, are made in exactly the same design as that shown in the illustration.

PRIZE F—1 doz. Tea Spoons, given FREE for 2 new subscriptions at \$1.50  
PRIZE G—1 doz. Dessert Spoons, given FREE for 4 new subscriptions at \$1.50  
PRIZE H—1 doz. Table Spoons, given FREE for 4 new subscriptions at \$1.50  
PRIZE I—1 doz. Dessert Forks, given FREE for 4 new subscriptions at \$1.50  
PRIZE J—1 doz. Table Forks, given FREE for 4 new subscriptions at \$1.50  
PRIZE K—1 doz. Knives, given FREE for 4 new subscriptions at \$1.50  
PRIZE L—1 doz. Soup Spoons, given FREE for 4 new subscriptions at \$1.50



Only yearly new subscriptions at \$1.50 will be accepted towards these prizes. Write the names of the subscribers plainly with their full address, and send us the money by post office or express money order, made out payable to The Grain Growers' Guide. Please remember that the subscribers must be people who are not now receiving The Guide. These prizes are awarded for new subscribers only. In ordering your prize, mention the letter by which it is designated as well as the name of the article. We prepay transportation charges to your nearest express office or post office. Send your subscriptions and money to the

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## Canadian Northern Railway

### December Excursions



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CALGARY—218 Eighth Avenue West  
WINNIPEG—N.W. Corner Main and Portage, Phone Main 1066  
BRANDON—Station Building, next Prince Edward Hotel

## Saskatchewan Farm Implement Act

Last summer as a result of recommendations made by a special commission the Saskatchewan Legislature passed four acts intended to protect the farmers of the province and their wives against overzealous or unscrupulous farm machinery agents or companies and to assist in curbing the unlimited and costly credit system upon which so much farm machinery has been purchased in past years.

The Grain Growers' Guide has received some complaints from certain machinery companies that this legislation has not worked out entirely to the advantage of the machinery companies or of the farmers, and that in some cases it is decidedly unfair to the machinery companies. In order to secure a fair view on both sides of the question The Guide has decided to investigate. Letters have been sent out to twenty machine companies handling different lines of machinery in Saskatchewan asking for their opinion on this legislation. The Guide is now anxious to secure the opinion of farmers in Saskatchewan who have had actual experience in purchasing machinery under these acts, and such farmers are requested to state whether the provisions of the act have been a benefit to them or have caused them any serious inconvenience or hardship in the purchase of their machinery. It is very important that this information be sent into The Guide office not later than December 22nd. As soon as both sides of the question have been received a summary of the opinions will be published in The Guide. The four acts dealing with this question were passed at the same time. They are entitled:—

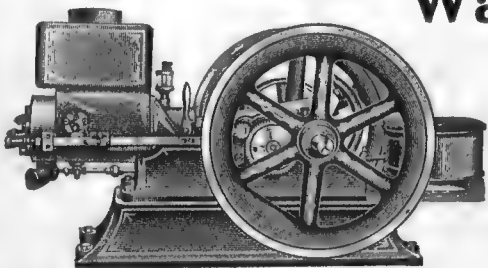
- 1—An act respecting the sale of farm implements.
- 2—An act respecting homesteads.
- 3—An act to amend the Land Titles Act.
- 4—An act to amend the Exemptions Act.

Address all Replies to the Editor

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG

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One of your neighbors has one. Ask him if he would part with it. We handle "Waterloo Boy" Engines from 1 1/4 H.P. to 12 H.P. Prices mounted on skids range from \$45.00 to \$360.00, according to H.P. Write and tell us what engine you require and we will be pleased to quote you.

We also handle Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Engine Gang Plows, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.

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## Your Questions Answered

This department is not confined to legal enquiries. The Guide is in a position to obtain information from experts along any particular line of farm work. Questions on livestock, field crops, dairying, farm engineering, etc., in addition to legal queries will be welcomed and promptly answered. Only veterinary queries cannot be answered, since we find from experience that we have not space available to accommodate them. Questions which do not bear the name and address of the enquirer cannot be answered. But every paid up subscriber should consider this department one created to serve, and should make use of it whenever any important question of farm work requires settlement.

### PAYMENT FOR WRECKED CAR

Q.—In October I shipped thru the elevator here a carload of wheat with instructions to hold until I told them to sell. Yesterday I was informed by their agent that the car was wrecked between Winnipeg and the terminal elevator. The agent informs me that I shall only be paid the price at which wheat was on the day it was loaded here. Is this correct? The wheat graded No. 2 Northern at Winnipeg and I called for reinspection, but have heard nothing since as to grade. There were 1,100 bushels in the car. To whom must I look for payment, the elevator company or the railroad? Must they pay for 1,100 bushels?—O. H., Sask.

A.—Under the above circumstances it will be necessary for the elevator company to place a claim with the railway and to collect any loss in transit from the railway. The price on all cars for which claims are placed is set at the price on date of shipment. The farmer will have to be satisfied with this price as we believe this is provided for in section 5 on the back of the bill of lading. In connection with weights the shipper can collect for the exact amount of his tickets, less government dockage at Winnipeg, from the elevator company. They are supposed to settle in full for your tickets at once and to protect themselves by collecting from the railway. The ticket weights insure delivery to you at Port Arthur or Fort William. You should be paid for ticket weights and not on outturns of the car or claim which the company may collect from the railway. The reinspection you asked for will now be impossible as it will not be possible to get a fair sample of the car at the terminals.—Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

### HORSES KILLED ON RAILROAD

Q.—I have had some horses killed on the railroad track. They were looked after all summer near home and a neighbor saw the horses about three quarters of an hour before the train came which killed them. They were not killed on a crossing, but inside the railway fence. The cattle guards are badly broken and some of the fence alongside the track is also broken so that the horses might very easily get in. What steps had I best take to claim damages?—C. J. K., Sask.

A.—In your enquiry you do not set forth whether the horses were at large by any negligence or wilful act on your part or on the part of your agent. It has been held that when any cattle or other animals at large upon the highway or otherwise get upon the property of a company and are killed or injured by a train, the owner shall be entitled to recover against the company unless the company can establish that such animals got at large thru the negligence or wilful act or omission of the owner or his agent. We would advise you taking this matter up with a local lawyer who could go into the facts of the matter and determine whether or not you have grounds for an action.

### EXEMPTIONS FROM SEIZURE

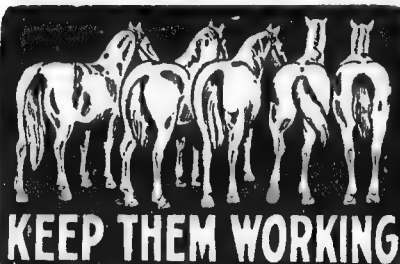
Q.—Last year my crop was small, but out of it I paid as much as I possibly could. I owe for some lumber. I paid a little last fall and this fall they put the sheriff in before the grain was threshed. I shall not now be able to pay some of last fall's debts. What is exempt from seizure?

A.—Under the Execution Act in force in the province of Saskatchewan a debtor is allowed exempt from seizure, the necessary food for his family during six months, which may include grain or flour and vegetables and meat either prepared for use or on foot, also seed grain sufficient to seed all his land under cultivation, not exceeding eighty acres, at the rate of ten bushels per acre, also to have the produce of seed and fourteen bushels of potatoes. There are other exemptions, including stock, implements, etc.

### LOST CHECK

Q.—I paid a real estate agent the balance due on an agreement by check. The check was presented to the bank and marked "accepted," but was not cashed. I am now informed that the check has been lost. The bank wants me to give a bond for twice the value of the check. I refused to give any bond. Am I still liable to the person from whom I bought the land as she has not received payment from the real estate agent?—Rex., Sask.

A.—If the real estate agent was acting in the capacity of agent for the vendor it is then a matter to be arranged between them and the bank.



**KEEP THEM WORKING**

A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, or Curb from putting your horse in the barn but you can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can get

### KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

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### Calf Profits!

Are you getting them? Calf profits mean more to you now than ever before. Beef and veal are selling at high prices. Dairy farming is becoming more profitable each year.

### Blatchford's Calf Meal

has been known since the year 1875 as the complete milk substitute. Cost less than half as much as milk—prevents scouring—promotes early maturity. Sold by dealers or direct from the maker.

Write for New Data See actual figures showing you how to increase your calf profits.  
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Dept. 7509, Winnipeg, Man.

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Two Clyde Stallions, Seven Shorthorn Bulls, Yorkshire Boars and Sows. Choice stuff. Oxford Down Rams. Barred Rock Cockerels.

ANDREW GRAHAM

Carman and Roland Stations POMEROY P.O., Man.

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We have the best lot of Berkshires and Oxford sheep for sale we have ever bred. Ten yearling boars fit for service and twenty young sows of breeding age. One hundred and fifty grade Oxford ewes ready as soon as bred.

R. L. LANG, Oak Lake, Man.

### DELORAINE DAIRY STOCK FARM

Here we are again! Back from the big fairs with the Long Improved English Berkshires. We have some of the best stock in young boars and sows for breeding purposes we have ever raised from our present stock hog, "High Bluff Laddie" (32012), which won first and reserve champion at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and won high honors in all other classes. Can supply pairs not akin. Holstein (pure-bred) bulls, heifers and cows for sale; also nice grades. Apply  
CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.

### Notice!

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon December 28th, 1915, for the position of

### Butter Maker

of the Viking Co-operative Creamery Association, Viking, Alberta. Tenders to read what salary required, or, if desired, what percentage basis. The output for 1915 will be approximately 125,000 pounds of butter. Full particulars as to qualification must accompany application. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Wm. McAthey

SECRETARY-TREASURER, BOX 139

### Are You Nervous?

Are you shaky; are you all unstrung from Drink or Drugs? Then the Keeley Cure for you. It relieves nerve troubles without sickness or distress. Administered at home or at the Institute. Address in confidence, 676 Jessie Avenue, Winnipeg.



## Beef Production in the West

Continued from Page 9

feeds and cattle were both cheap. Not all the most successful makers of beef use the same methods or feed the same rations. There are five general ways in which beef production can be cheapened on the smaller farms.

### To Get Cheaper Beef

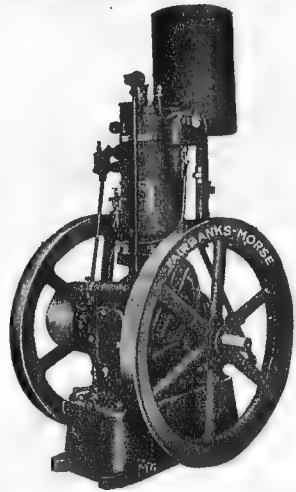
These five are: The use of legumes, such as clover or alfalfa; the use of concentrated feeds, such as linseed oil meal; the use of corn silage, roots and barley and oat straw; the use of feeds high in carbohydrates, such as barley and corn, and the better care and use of pastures. It is not essential that all these be used in every case. Sometimes the cheaper alfalfa may partly replace the concentrates in a ration, but, in general, all five aid in making better beef at a cheaper cost. No beef cattle farm can afford to be without alfalfa if it is at all possible to grow it. It is possible to grow it successfully on any Western Canadian farm if the land is naturally well drained, seed bed carefully prepared, good seed used, and care taken each fall to leave a good growth for winter protection. Carelessness over the latter point is the cause for failure of a great many growers. Alfalfa not only helps the crop yields when used in a rotation, but furnishes the cheapest source of protein to help in balancing the ration. It is not alone in fattening rations that alfalfa works well. For breeding cattle, growing cattle and calves the alfalfa is particularly valuable, not alone for its protein content but for the lime, phosphorous and other mineral matter it contains. It brings growth and thrift in stock, and adds year by year to the fertility of the land and the size of the crops. A large part of the necessary protein or muscle forming and growth making portion of a ration for breeding cattle or stockers may be supplied by the alfalfa. However, where alfalfa is not available oil meal should be used if it can be bought anywhere around \$30 per ton. Even with a full feed of alfalfa, fattening cattle of whatever age make larger and cheaper gains and put on a higher finish when supplied with a concentrate. Experiments show that the addition of three pounds of meal a day to a ration of barley and alfalfa increased the rate of gain .3 of a pound a day, reduced the cost per 100 pounds of gain 37 cents and increased the profit per steer \$2.90. The pasture land on the average Western Canadian farm is sadly neglected. Because of this neglect the yield of feed and the number of livestock that can be carried is often not more than half what it should be. Of course this refers not to the range, but to small permanent pasture seeded on the farm. When seeding use the right kind of seed and plenty of it. Do not pasture too heavily in the fall, and manure as often as possible.

### Corn and Roots

Corn silage or roots make an economical stock feed in Western Canada. Where it is possible to grow good heavy corn, silage makes a cheap, efficient roughage. It will cheapen the cost of wintering the breeding cows and feeding the steers. However, corn is not as yet a sure crop in Western Canada, and hence silage cannot be recommended for all cases. Roots will take the place of silage and make an excellent succulent for the calf, breeding cow and fattening steer. Analysis shows them to contain a large percentage of water, therefore they should only be used in the ration as a succulent or roughage. Oat and barley straw should also be used. For breeding cows it is especially valuable as a winter roughage. For the fattening steer it is valuable during the early parts of the feeding period. Here it is that plenty of bulky feeds can take the place of part of the grain ration. If the straw is run thru a cutter it can be mixed with the grain or fed in bunks alone and will be eaten more readily by the steers.

Barley should form a large percentage of the fattening ration. Analyses show barley to contain 65.3 per cent. of digestible carbohydrates, while oats contain only 50.3 per cent. Barley, however, is usually higher in price than oats, and of course this must be taken into consideration when determining the ration.

# Biggest and Strongest 4-h.p. Ever Made



That's the Fairbanks-Morse Standard Vertical Engine, and, although it is a sweeping statement, we know it is true.

We say of our engines that they are **built, not thrown together**, and in no instance is our statement truer than when we are talking of our Standard Vertical. All that utmost skill can do is done to make this the perfect engine in its class.

The design is right; it occupies very little space; it is not too heavy; it is free from vibration; it "stays put"—doesn't slip about but uses its energy on the job on hand.

You will find this engine easy to start in the coldest weather—patented Fuel Feed looks after that. Easy to oil—it is self lubricating. It is **Hopper Cooled**, it is self-contained—having fuel tank in base. All bearings are of phosphor bronze, insuring long service and splendid running qualities. Enclosed crank case protects wearing surfaces from dust and grit. See this engine before you spend a cent on gas power.

**Fairbanks-Morse Standard Vertical Engine, mounted on wood or iron base, complete \$130.00**

F.O.B. Winnipeg. Terms: Half cash, balance following Fall. 5% off for cash.

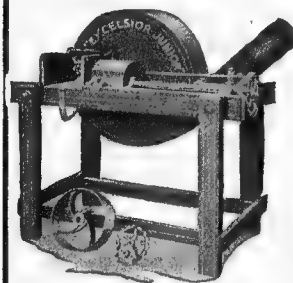
We also sell the celebrated Type H Horizontal Engines:

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|-----------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 1 H.P. ....     | \$ 60.00 | 5 H.P. .... | \$165.00 |
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**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company Ltd.**  
Saskatoon WINNIPEG Calgary

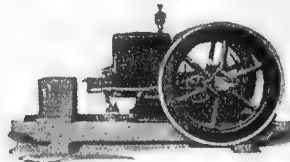


## Excelsior Junior Feed Cutter

This is a great machine for the man who is feeding from 5 to 15 head of stock. Fitted with Blower attachment on fly wheel to carry feed to the different parts of the barn. Elevates up to 20 feet. Can be run with from 4 to 6 H.P. Gasoline Engine, Sweep Horse Power or Windmill. Stop, Start and Reverse Lever within easy reach of operator.

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We have other Sizes in Stock.

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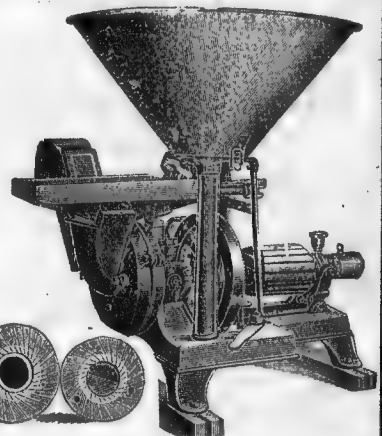
**The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co. Limited**  
8th and Pacific Avenue - BRANDON, Man.

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10 in. ... \$35.00  
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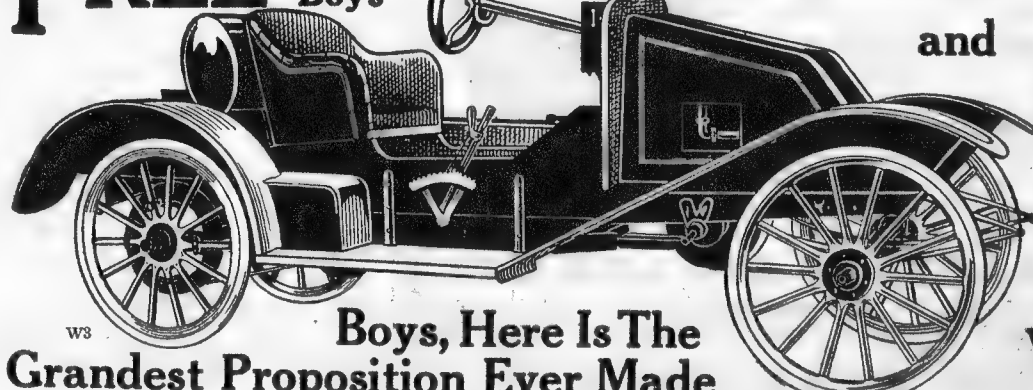


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we are going to give you a dandy guaranteed watch that any boy would be proud to own. If you think you are a live boy and not afraid to run a real automobile, just send us your name and address. We want you to help us advertise and increase the demand for our new double-strength spearmint chewing gum, put up in big packages—and sell at 10c. a package. Our gum sells like wildfire because every purchaser gets a valuable certificate entitling the owner to receive a copy of the great Patriotic Picture. "The Story of a Brave Canadian Father," worth \$2.50, be our agents. Send your name to-day to

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Cream separator prices slashed again! The enormous demand, our great factory volume, lower cost of materials and manufacturing facilities, we believe will make it possible for us to permanently hold to these cut prices on the entire line of Galloway Sanitary, bath-in-oil cream separators. You cannot afford to buy a cream separator of any make or kind or at any price until you get full particulars about this great

## GALLOWAY NO. 7 CREAM SEPARATOR

If you knew all there was to know about building cream separators, had one built to your order, it wouldn't be a better machine. Wouldn't run any easier nor skim any closer, nor be made of better material, nor be more perfectly sanitary, nor any simpler or easier to care for. We build it in our own modern factories from the finest material in tremendous quantities. Sold to you at one small factory profit based on great volume. Built for long, hard, continuous, satisfactory, honest dairy service.

# \$45.75

**500 LBS. CAP.**

**DON'T GET FOOLED**

With separators thrown together at prices you positively know a satisfactory dairy or farm cream separator cannot be built for. Ask today for complete list of new cut and slashed prices on Galloway Sanitary bath-in-oil Separators before you order elsewhere.

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45.75

500 POUNDS SKIMMING CAPACITY PER HOUR.

ON SPLASH LUBRICATION.

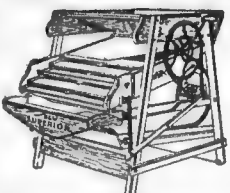
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The Original Successful Binder Engine



On a Corn Binder



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4-Cycle, Throttle Governed Schebler Carburetor

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For Shipment Direct from Fisherman to Farmer

|  |        |   |        |
|--|--------|---|--------|
| Jackfish, per lb. ....   | \$0.03 | Kippers, 25 lb. boxes .....                 | \$2.00 |
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| <b>SPECIAL—Pickrel, cleaned and skinned, 20-pound lots, \$2.50</b> |        | heads and tails off, all ready for the pan, |        |

Every Farmers' Association should lay in a supply. Now is your opportunity to do this at Fisherman's prices. Remember, your freight rates are lower from Winnipeg than any other point.

MAIL YOUR ORDER TODAY.      TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.  
Bankers: Dominion Bank (North End Branch), Winnipeg.

### THE CONSUMERS' FISH COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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However, other things being equal, two-thirds of the grain ration should be barley and the other one-third oats. Corn, with its greater weight per bushel, can often be economically fed. It would sometimes pay to sell your barley and buy corn. However, barley is equal in fattening qualities to corn and should not be overlooked in the ration for fattening cattle. It has been proven beyond a doubt that most proprietary stock foods or powders were made to sell exclusively. They consist largely of filler such as ground screenings, mill sweepings, ground bark and even sand, colored and flavored with copers, iron oxide, various salts, fenugreek, gentian and pepper, tumeric, etc. It is safe to say that much cheaper and better stock foods and tonics can be made at home when necessary, but they are very seldom needed. These remarks do not include such feeds as molasses meal, alfalfa feeds, etc., altho often these contain a large amount of cheap filler.

#### Some Successful Rations

A man who made 960 pound baby beeves from skim milk calves at sixteen months old used the following method. After being allowed to suckle the cow for the first two or three days the calves were given fresh whole milk three times a day for a week, and twice a day after that for two weeks. At the end of the third week the whole milk was gradually replaced by fresh warm separated milk. When the calves were a month old they were getting between four and five quarts of skim milk twice a day. In the milk was fed half a pint of a jelly made by boiling flaxseed. Along with this they got what ground barley and bruised oats they would eat. Bright alfalfa hay was kept in the rack where the calves could get it at all times. They ran in a small, well shaded pasture when they pleased. These calves ate about 1.25 pounds of grain a day for each 100 pounds of their weight in addition to the two quarts of skim milk a day. After the third month the flaxseed jelly was no longer fed, but the grain was slightly increased till they were getting 1.75 pounds of grain for each 100 pounds weight. The milk was dropped from the ration when the calves were about seven months old. A grain ration consisted of 4 pounds of barley and 2.5 pounds of oats, 1.5 pounds of oil meal, 2 pounds of alfalfa and 5 pounds of silage or roots. This was gradually increased till, when on full feed at 12 months, the calves were getting 7 pounds of crushed barley, 4 pounds of bruised oats, 2 pounds of oil meal, 15 pounds of silage or roots and 2 pounds of alfalfa hay. In the summer the silage and roots were replaced by good pasture. The flaxseed-jelly was fed at first to take the place of the butterfat lacking in the skim milk. Cleanliness is one of the first considerations in feeding the skim milk calf. A calf with scours, staring coat and pot belly generally drinks out of a dirty bucket. The milk should be fed sweet right thru without a change. Feeding periods should be regular.

The ration used with skim milk calves after weaning time has given excellent results when fed to whole milk calves after weaning. For feeding older fattening, cattle rations containing a smaller proportion of protein are satisfactory. Steers fed 14 pounds of barley, 4 pounds of oats, 25 pounds of silage or roots with some cut oat straw or hay should make as high as 3 pounds gain per day for 120 days winter feeding. This, of course, is the average daily feed for the whole period. At the start for about thirty days more roughage should be used with less grain, then for the last thirty days less roughage will be fed and more grain. Use as much roughage as possible at first to fill up the cattle. It will cheapen your feeding operation.

#### For the Breeding Stock

For maintenance of breeding cattle, silage or roots and straw with a small amount of good hay has been found nearly sufficient practically. A ration of 30 pounds of silage or roots and 5 pounds of alfalfa hay fed to 1,300 pound breeding beef cows gave nearly a pound a day gain for ninety days. They had access to oat and barley straw at all times during the day. These rations are subject to changes according to local

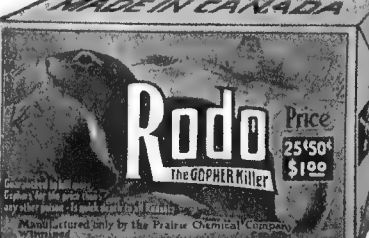
## CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For deep wells get Cater's fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

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MADE IN CANADA



**Rodo**      Price 25¢/50¢  
The Gopher Killer      \$1.00

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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and ensures quick delivery.

**CLUB ORDERS** carefully loaded, each order separate, no confusion in unloading.

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are satisfied customers—what a few say:

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"I am pleased to say the lumber and shingles were first class, in fact I have never seen any lumber equal to it in any of our local lumber yards."

Cut Knife, Sask.  
"The lumber and shingles were very fine stock."

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"I received three cars from you; the lower grades were very satisfactory, while the higher grades were of the best and should satisfy the most exacting."

Carstairs, Alta.  
"The lumber is better than I could buy at home, for more money, for they do not keep it as good. I saved over \$100 on this car of lumber."

Neasden, Sask.  
"Would say lumber for our schools is first-class, we are pleased with it—having saved about \$250 on this one transaction."

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Would you like to add to your library? Just glance over the titles of these books:

1. Farm Management
2. Agricultural Engineering
3. Audel's Automobile Guide
4. Farm Blacksmithing
5. Gasoline Engines and Installation
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For the benefit of all our readers we want to publish articles on **CONVENIENCES FOR THE FARM HOME**. We know that a great many farmers employ different ways to save time, labor and money and we want to help pass this information on. In order to get practical information, we are offering the above books to be competed for by our readers.

### PRIZES

For the best article received on either of the subjects mentioned below, we will give any two of the books 1, 2 or 3. For the second best article we will give either one of the first three books or any two of books 4, 5, 6 or 7. For each third best article we will give either one of the last four books (Nos. 4, 5, 6 or 7).

#### SUBJECT 1

### The Mechanical Hired Man

Articles on this subject should describe the various uses to which the small gasoline engine has been put on the farm. Drawings, sketches of the layout of line shafting, etc., or photographs showing the arrangement of the engine and power machines will all help to make the article more interesting and will be considered when awarding the prizes. Articles should contain the cost of the engine and the installation of the various labor-saving devices, the cost of operation, full details of installation and a short note on the advantages of the layout.

#### SUBJECT 2

### Water Works on the Farm

This subject will include the manner of locating the source of water, its position, the manner in which it is laid on in the house and buildings, whether it is a gravity or pressure system, how the outside pipes are insulated to keep them from freezing, how much the installation cost.

#### SUBJECT 3

### The Farm Automobile

What uses can it be put to? Do you use it as a power plant? Is it cheaper than a pair of drivers? How long during the year can you use it? How much does it cost in gasoline and repairs? What kind of car is most satisfactory in your district?

#### RULES—Read Carefully

No article should exceed 600 words in length. Write plainly on one side of the paper only. Commence each subject on a separate piece of paper and sign name and address in full on each article. Do not attempt to fill out the articles with unnecessary words. The prizes will be awarded on the facts which each article contains. Any photographs which are available should accompany articles. All articles for competition must reach this office on or before Dec. 29, 1915.

Address all letters to

**Grain Growers' Guide**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

conditions. The cost of the feed and its effects on the animal must determine finally what goes into the ration of any beef animal fed for profit. Make the best use possible of the feeds grown on your farm, supplementing them with concentrates.

#### No Elaborate Equipment

Equipment on the Western Canadian beef farm should not be elaborate. Where early spring calves are raised a barn of course is necessary. Here the calves can be separated into smaller groups and will get a better chance. For fall and winter feeding, however, open sheds facing to the south surrounded by inclosed yards are all that is necessary. These sheds could be partly closed, so that in case of a storm the cattle would get a little more protection. I believe the cattle do much better if the sheds are left open day and night. In this way they do not get over-heated at night and then chilled in the day when turned out. Experiments carried on by the different experimental farms throughout Western Canada clearly demonstrate that it is more profitable to feed steers in the open than in the barn tied. They make swifter and cheaper gains, there is less expense in labor, less chance of putting steers off their feed, and a smaller percentage of shrinkage when the steers are sent to market. Plenty of straw in the shed with a good yard around it is lots more comfortable for the steer than narrow, stuffy, uncomfortable stalls.

The water supply is, of course, important to every cattle farmer. There should be lots of it, and it should be handy to the feed lots. Tank heaters in the yard are important. They will keep the ice out of the tank and remove the chill from the water. Yard equipment varies with the fancy of the owner. In general for steer feeding flat bottomed bunks about three feet wide and fourteen feet long have proved most satisfactory. Made of two inch lumber with 4x4 inch corners well braced they last well, may be moved from place to place or fastened permanently with end posts. Such bunks are used for silage, roots, cut straw and hay, and grain. Some feeders say the bunks should be set low, as high feed bunks cause sagging in the backs of the steers. Hay racks should be fairly large. They require less filling. The chief points to bear in mind are that, to be successful, the right type of steers must be handled. The feeder must have good deep, thick, blocky, low set calves to work with, and such can most often be obtained by using a pure-bred beef bull. Then by making use of as large a proportion as possible of the rough feeds which can be grown so cheaply on any western farm, together with the right proportion of concentrates to retain the baby fat and keep the cattle growing all thru the feeding period, a steady income is assured and the element of chance which accompanies all grain growing is altogether done away with.

### Have We Self Government?

Continued from Page 7

legislatures, and 42 having been initiated by the people. The large number of measures placed upon ballots by legislatures has raised the suspicion that the legislatures are trying to make Direct Legislation unpopular.

On the ballots of 11 states in 1914 there were 78 bills for laws; 45 by Initiative petition, 20 by Referendum invoked against laws enacted by legislatures, and 13 statutes submitted by legislatures in six states. That makes, in the 25 states, a grand total of 276 ballot measures of all kinds; 169 submitted by legislatures, and 107 submitted by Initiative and Referendum petitions. That is, a little more than 61 per cent. were placed on the ballots by the legislatures, and a little less than 39 per cent. by the people. That does not look as tho the people were "indulging in a wild orgy of legislation thru the possession of Direct Legislation," as is charged by the enemies of the Initiative and Referendum.

#### From Missouri

A very interesting example of the Referendum was seen in Missouri in 1914. The legislature had enacted a "full crew" law relating to railroads. The companies having lines in the state



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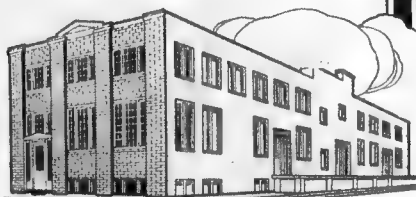
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invoked the Referendum on the ground that the law was unjust, and appealed to the voters. Many legislatures have been bought—body, soul and breeches—by railway companies, but no combination of railway companies can buy a majority of the electors of a state. So the roads in Missouri appealed to the people's sense of justice, and the voters sustained the railroads and vetoed the law enacted by the legislature.

I am not saying that the Missouri "full crew" law was unjust; I don't know. The important points are: First, the voters, after very thorough discussion, believed it was unjust and vetoed it by a two-to-one vote; second, that any group or interest may use the Initiative or Referendum to get its "day in court"—the high court of the people—to plead for protection against alleged injustice, and get a public hearing and a public verdict.

For Direct Legislation is neutral, without bias or prejudice, neither radical nor reactionary, without star chamber methods. Even Special Privilege—as in the case of the Missouri railroads—anti-social tho it is, may appeal to the people by Direct Legislation, and that is only fair. The high court of the people is open even to legalized tribute takers, and the defeat of the "full crew" law may be accepted as a conclusive answer to the charge that "Direct Legislation means mob rule."

Again, Missouri voters showed in 1914 what the people will do when Special Privilege conspires to have them vote away their political power. In 1912, Missouri voters had defeated by a great majority a measure for Single Tax. Special Privilege interests, being opposed to Direct Legislation, and believing the voters would approve any measure labeled "Anti-Single Tax," persuaded the legislature of 1913 to submit a measure restricting the submission of taxation measures. That measure was really aimed at the heart of the Initiative and Referendum, and its approval would have made Direct Legislation a dead letter in Missouri. It was urged by known and bitter opponents of Direct Legislation, and the reactionary secretary of state went far beyond his official duty and labeled the measure in black-faced type on the ballot as "Anti-Single Tax." But the voters saw its meaning, and defeated it by a more than two-to-one vote.

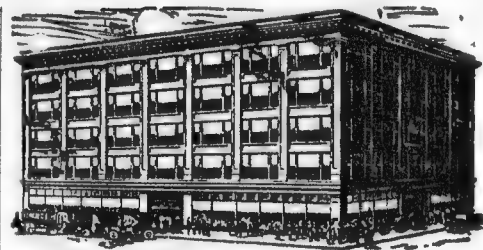
### Colorado Carried Prohibition

Colorado voters last year approved prohibition, a measure for better roads and one to relieve workmen of industrial risk. They defeated a bad measure providing that a proposal defeated one year may not be again submitted to the people until after six years; that was an Initiative measure proposed by reactionaries. They defeated, also, measures: Permitting nine jurors to render verdicts in civil cases, and permitting women on juries; enabling 25 per cent. of the voters to demand a special election for submission of a measure, and authorizing the governor to call a special election at will; making newspapers public utilities; and for licensing commission merchants.

It is particularly worthy of note that while the six-year measure proposed by reactionaries was rejected, the 25 per cent. measure for special elections was proposed by a radical or progressive group and was also rejected—each by a two-to-one vote. The measure for better roads was approved by a more than two-to-one vote, and that for making newspapers public utilities was rejected by a more than two-to-one vote, despite the fact that Colorado has its full share of newspapers that are shining examples of the "Prostitute Press."

In Nebraska the Initiative measure for Woman Suffrage was rejected by a majority of only 10,104. The Referendum was invoked against the legislature's act for removal of the state university, and the act was vetoed by the voters. The Referendum was invoked, also, against the employers' liability law enacted by the legislature, and the voters approved the law.

In Ohio last year the voters approved an Initiative measure for home rule on the liquor question, and defeated Initiative measures for Woman Suffrage, for prohibition, and limiting the tax rate for state purposes.



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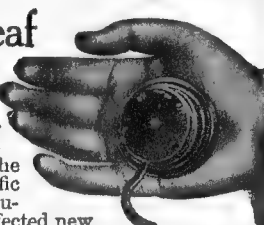
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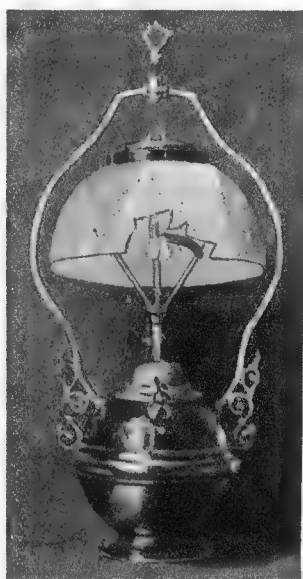
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NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Dellsle, Sask.

Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

**WINNIPEG**





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Spread the Bread with "Crown Brand"—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making.

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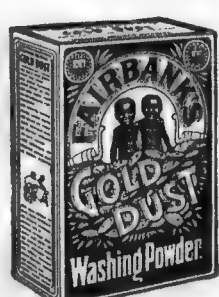
It actually works. It gets into the little corners and crevices where fingers and washcloths can't reach.

It permeates and dissolves dirt, grease and grime everywhere and it cleans and brightens everything.

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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## A NEW REGULATION

So many new members are coming into this club thru the picture and story contests that we have had to make a new ruling. Anyone who is not already a member of the club and would like to join, is requested to send with his or her story or picture a self-addressed and stamped envelope for the mailing of the membership card and pin. From this time forward it will be impossible to send out the membership pin unless those who take part in the contests for the first time remember to comply with this rule.

Look for the announcement of the prize winners in the recent picture and story contests at an early date. Other good things are to follow also. Watch for them.

DIXIE PATTON.

## AN UNKIND PARENT

One day when I was bringing the cows home I came across a snake between two and three feet long curled up in a hole by a slough.

I went up to it and touched it with a stick. The snake unwound itself and crawled away followed by two young ones. It did not go far before it stopped and the young ones got on its back. I followed the snake and to my surprise it turned around and swallowed the young ones then disappeared into the slough.

This is the queerest thing I have ever seen among animals or plants.

AUDREY WILLIAMS,  
Holmfild, Man. Age 12.

## WHY THE GROUND HOG HAS A SHORT TAIL

(By Anne Virginia Culbertson, in the Mother's Magazine.)

Once upon a time Mr. Ground Hog was walking along, thinking about this and that, and not paying any attention to where he was going or what he was doing, and the first thing he knew he had run right up into a gang of wolves. The wolves seized him in a jiffy and were going to make a meal of him, then and there. Mr. Ground Hog was very much troubled.

"How in the name of common sense did I ever run my head into such a trap as this!" said he. "It seems as if I had been rooting around thru the world long enough to keep out of such a mess as this. Well, I suppose nobody can live long enough not to give himself a little surprise now and then. The thing for me to do is not to let these gentlemen know how scared I am and perhaps I will pull thru it somehow or other."

But when the wolves began to tramp and roar all around Mr. Ground Hog, growling and gnashing their teeth at him, it made him feel very badly indeed and he said to himself, "Dear me, I wish that I had been satisfied to stay at home under the ground today." He did not say this out loud, though, and presently he said, "Gentlemen—for I can see that you all are gentlemen by the looks of you—gentlemen, I know that you have all been around a great deal, and have seen a lot, but I believe that there is one thing you never saw in all your lives."

The wolves just howled and laughed with scorn to think that there might be anything which they had never seen.

"What's this?" they said, "name it to us if you can! Something that we haven't seen, as much as we have roamed up and down the world! We would like to know what this can be!"

"Well, now, I'll tell you," said Mr. Ground Hog, said he, "I would be perfectly willing to wager both my ears that with all your going up and down, and back and forth, and to and fro, none of you gentlemen wolves ever saw a ground hog dance; now, did you?"

The wolves nudged one another and they said, "Why, this is very ridiculous; the idea of a ground hog being able to dance! Who ever heard of it?"

"Never mind," said Mr. Ground Hog. "If you don't believe me, I can show you." It won't take but a minute. I will both sing and dance for you, and I am not going to taste any the worse for that either. I can give you all some

amusement and still be just as good to eat when I get thru as I am now. It isn't going to take long; you might give me the chance to show you, anyhow."

Well, the wolves consulted together and they agreed to let Mr. Ground Hog try.

"It won't amount to shucks, anyway," they said. "We might as well let this Ground Hog have one little whirl before we swallow him."

Mr. Ground Hog said, "Gentlemen, I am going to be fair with you and to make sure that I am not going to get away from you, you can make a circle of yourselves and surround me on all sides."

So the wolves did that. They made a circle all around Mr. Ground Hog and gave him a big range. They they squatted down on their haunches, their big red tongues hanging out of their mouths and their long teeth gnashing as they glared at him with their big green eyes. Mr. Ground Hog commenced to sing a little song that didn't have any words, but went like this:

Di-a-di-a, di-a-di-a, di-a-di-a-hey."

At the same time he began to dance, and of all the capers you ever saw, his took the lead, for Mr. Ground Hog was dancing for his life, he was. The wolves were mighty pleased; they clapped their paws and growled in delight.

At last he gave one great handspring backwards and disappeared as if he had been wiped off the face of the earth. He left the wolves sitting there on their haunches. They looked behind and they looked before; they looked on the ground and they looked up in the trees; they looked up in the sky as if they thought that maybe Mr. Ground Hog had jumped so high that he hadn't come down yet. But they didn't see him anywhere.

"Now, where do you suppose that trifling man is gone?" they said to one another. At last one of them, who was sitting up at the edge of the circle, holding a piece of a tail in his hand, said, "Umph! I don't suppose—I know! That certainly was a tricky man. None of us noticed that the place he picked out to dance in was very near the hole where he lives. He kept edging and edging nearer and nearer, and at last he gave one spring and down he went. I was the nearest of any to him and I saw him going. I grabbed him by the tail, but dear me, he was going so fast that nothing could stop him and his tail broke off and left this little piece in my hand."

Then the wolves laughed to think how that little Mr. Ground Hog had got the best of them. But they knew that they would have to go without their dinner that day.

And to this day the ground hog has a short tail, and this story tells you why.

## THE WHIPPOORWILL

By Edward N. Teall, in St. Nicholas

When all the other birds have gone to bed,  
And everything is still;  
When Mister Moon Man with his lantern threads  
The pine woods on the hill,  
I hear each night The Bird That Sits Up Late—  
I hear the whippoorwill.

"Whip—poor—Will!" he cries,  
And sometimes, "Whip—poor—Will!"  
I'm sorry for that other chap,  
And glad my name is Phil!

His voice is like the whistle of a whip,  
So sharp is it, and shrill;  
I lie and watch the Moon Man climb the sky,  
And listen to him, till  
I wonder, "Can he be some dead bird's ghost  
That haunts the old stone mill?"

"Whip—poor—Will," he cries;  
"Poor Will—poor Will—poor Will!"  
I pull the bedclothes to my eyes,  
And whisper: "My name's Phil!"



## Feeds for Poultry

A continuation of last week's article on poultry feeds available on the farm

By M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry  
Manitoba Agricultural College

The crushing or rolling process renders the oats more palatable and more easily digested. In this form they stand in a class by themselves as a grain for laying hens. Oat chop with the hulls sifted out forms the best fattening grain to be obtained. It should form at least two parts of any fattening ration. It tends to make a white fleshed carcass. Pin head or granulated oatmeal is an excellent food for chicks. Oat feed, which is simply hulled oats ground up fine, should be used in any dry mash for chickens. Oats are a bone forming food for young stock. In England oats are the leading grain for poultry which accounts for the heavy bone in all breeds of poultry of English origin.

Barley, tho of almost the same composition as oats, cannot be made as palatable nor as digestible by any process of crushing. As a single grain for laying stock it gives but poor results, but fed in combination with others it works out all right, altho there is always more or less difficulty in getting hens to eat it if they are fed more appetizing grains along with it. Barley chop also works in well as a part of a fattening ration. Corn is very rich in fat producing food, but if fed liberally with plenty of exercise it can be fed as a single grain to good advantage for a considerable length of time. With heavy breeds it is always inclined to be too fattening, but if fed along with wheat, barley and oats it helps to form almost an ideal laying ration. With the American poultry producer corn forms the chief growing, laying and fattening grain. Cracked corn is excellent as a part of the grain ration for growing chicks. Corn chop works in well as a part of a fattening ration altho the yellow varieties always have a tendency to produce a yellow fleshed carcass. The commercial chick foods usually contain about 25 to 35 per cent. of cracked corn. While this grain is not a Western farm grain, still there are conditions where it would pay the farmer to feed some of it in preference to feeding wheat exclusively or any other grains. After all most of the grains' greatest feeding value lie not only in their own feeding properties, but in the way they mix in with others and their effects on these. Peas and buckwheat are but little grown in this country and therefore need but little discussion. Both have a tendency towards fattening fowl, but each will work in well with any farm grain to make a laying ration.

### Variety is Chief Aim

Variety should be the chief aim in feeding all these grains. The cost will, of course, determine largely what grains you will feed to your poultry. Under farm conditions the usual practice is to sell off all the good wheat and use screenings for the hens. This practice is all right providing you do not attempt to feed the hens on weed seeds alone instead of wheat. By combining the various grains or alternating the feeding of each better results will always be obtained. Under almost all conditions boiling grains will improve them. This is especially true of barley and to a certain extent of oats, but the time taken to do it is seldom repaid by increased returns. Alternating with boiled grain would probably be the most profitable method to follow.

A poultry ration can be divided into four parts—(1) Grain, (2) Vegetable, (3) Meat or animal food, (4) Mineral matter. Taking up the vegetable food we have cabbage and mangels as the two most commonly fed and the cheapest as well. Cabbage is probably a little better than mangels as far as palatability goes, but it is difficult to keep any length of time. Mangels are more convenient in every way and easier to grow. Turnips are not relished to the same extent as either mangels or cabbage. Lettuce and onions are chiefly used for young stock. Alfalfa and clover if stored for winter use can be fed either in the dry state or cut and scalded and mixed in a mash. For summer they form excellent pasture, but in winter they do not give any succulence. Sprouted oats are probably in a class by themselves as a green food, but under

farm conditions it is quite difficult to secure them. A frame set alongside of a furnace would make a good sprouter. The oats should be soaked twenty-four hours and then spread one half to three-quarters of an inch thick on frames having screen bottoms. Keep covered with bags until the sprouts are an inch or so long. Sprinkle with warm water every morning. Sprouters of various sizes may be purchased at a nominal cost, but the history of nearly every sprouter is a few winters' use and then it is set away for good or until the sprouted oat idea strikes you again. The sprouted oats bring the feed as near to summer conditions as is possible with any feed. Rape, lawn clippings and so on might also be used as green food.



PROFESSOR HERNER

### The Value of Buttermilk

In the line of animal or meat food we have buttermilk as the best. Its feeding value does not lie in its food properties only, but in its effect on other food. For young stock it aids digestion, promotes growth, wards off disease and imparts vigor and vitality indirectly. It is worth anywhere from five to fifteen cents a gallon as a food for growing chicks. For laying hens it also has its place. It stimulates egg production and wards off disease. In one experiment last winter it was worth \$37.50 a ton as an egg producing food from November 15 to March 15. Skim milk is about the same in feeding value, especially after it has soured. Milk aids digestion. Cut green bone is a very good egg producing food, but it must be fed in limited quantities. Its cost compared with its real value is too high to use when buttermilk and other milk is available. The old idea which is prevalent to a certain extent yet was that in order to get winter eggs you must have a bone cutter to cut bones for your hens. "Increase your egg yield," "Double your profits," "Pay for a bone cutter" and various other "ads." led you to buy a bone cutter only to find that they were extremely hard to operate and you got but few more eggs and in the end the bone cutter was stowed away as a poor paying investment with the rest of your discarded tools. Green bone costs about three cents a pound. It contains a large per cent. of muscle and egg forming food and also quite a lot of lime in the bone. It is hard to keep it unless it is frozen and therefore it is almost necessary to cut it as you need it. Beef scrap is another of the commercial forms of meat food. It is the offal from slaughter houses boiled, baked, dried, ground up fine with a preservative added. A large per cent. of this is dried blood. Hoof and horn have but little feeding value and therefore the freer of this the better the quality of the beef scrap. The price of it is usually about four cents a pound. It mixes in well with dry mashes for growing and laying stock or can also be used in wet mashes. It is the most convenient form of meat food that can be purchased. It will keep indefinitely and is always ready for use. The offal from butchering is usually the only special meat food fed on the farm and is probably the cheapest too, but usually the supply lasts only a short time and as a result it has but little effect on the egg production. It cannot be used at all in the summer when you need meat food the most for growing chicks. They absolutely must have some form of meat food if they are to develop and do their best.

In the way of mineral matter we have oyster shell and grit. The former furnishes the lime required to manufacture the egg shell and the latter furnishes grinding material to enable the hen to digest her food thoroughly. Old mortar or pounded crockery will take the place of the former and coarse sand or fine gravel will answer for the latter. Grit only is necessary for young or growing stock, but both are necessary for laying stock. Mushy, mouldy or sour food of any kind should not be used. Digestive disorders usually follow the use of such foods.



### Tea Table Talks No. 1

There would be no need for "Pure Food Laws" if every product were given a tithe of the care expended in assuring the perfect purity of

## BLUE RIBBON TEA

That care is exercised from Tea Garden to Table. In the blending, the most minute care ensures uniformity—ensures purity—ensures perfection.

The new doubly-protective wrapping ensures against the slightest deterioration by dust, moisture or careless handling. Your ideals of food-purity are expressed by always using

**BLUE RIBBON TEA!**

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common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

**\$1000 Will Be Given** to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to merit of the Aladdin? We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer under which you get your own lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial.

Send Coupon to nearest office.  
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**Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 Per Month With Rigs or Autos** delivering the ALADDIN on our easy trial plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 61 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 87 lamps out of 81 calls." Thousands who are earning money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly.

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## A Desert Eden

Continued from Page 8

Do you think they've succeeded in reaching the post with their message? Lieutenant Kunke will be frantic. That is one satisfaction; he will come instantly, on your account."

"Y-yes," admitted Bowie, demurely, but not all enthusiastic. "I suppose he will."

"I'm sure if he had been at the helm or the rudder, or whatever you call it, we never should have got into such straits," declared her mother. "What can a civilian know of an army machine?"

"But Danny does know!" asserted

Bowie. "He knows more than Lieutenant Kunke, for that matter. Lieutenant Kunke couldn't use a wireless. Danny's had a fine technical education. And if Lieutenant Kunke hadn't left the machine in bad shape we wouldn't have broken down."

Her mother only groaned and shifted.

"Anyway, if nobody comes we've got enough lunch; and it will do papa good to fast a little. He's too fat."

At the wireless station the colonel sat by, expectantly, while having donned his apparatus, the young man again and again sent forth the call for the fort.

"Dead as a door-nail," he reported

cheerfully to the colonel. "Can't raise a thing. 'But I'll keep trying.'"

The colonel fumed and hitched, his face waxing redder.

"Whole damn post asleep. Playing croquet. That's what the service is coming to. I'll complain of this. I'll embody it in a special report. Leaving an important detachment, commanding officer and all, to perish, while they're junketing. Damme, it's outrageous. Squash and stagnant water! By gad, when I was a subaltern like that Kunke, and my girl went out and didn't come back, I was on my toes till she did, I was! He ought to be right at the station, himself."

"But he doesn't read Morse, does he, colonel?"

"No. Young officers these days don't read anything but—Oppenheim. Oppenheim, by George! But he ought to be there anyway. He ought to be anxious. Can't you get anybody?"

The young man shook his head—clamped like a central's.

His eyes were upon the key, as monotonously he issued the call, or varied by pausing for response.

"Not a soul, eh?"

"Key's absolutely dead, sir. I can't explain, but seems to me the waves don't travel ten feet. There's something peculiar about this atmosphere."

"Tremendously still, eh?"

"Stillness doesn't count. But it's shut-in, isolated like the mesa. Nothing coming and nothing going. I think I'd better wait and try again later. By evening we can raise somebody."

"Supper's ready," floated to them the silvery voice of Bowie.

"Gad," muttered the colonel, disconsolately, but with a certain resolution as if facing a crisis, as he gruntingly arose; "it may be the last supper I ever eat, too, unless that relief-party reaches us in a hurry! I'm past squash and water days; and I can't fit my back to a hollow like a young sprig just out of the academy."

"Bowie has fixed us our lunch for supper, Benjamin," announced Mrs. Bool solemnly. "It is very lucky that we brought it. She has fetched your flask. You must use it sparingly, for the olla is half empty, and you may have to disinfect that dreadful pool water. Did you talk with the post?"

The colonel, her husband, snorted.

"No. What does the post care about a colonel missing? All it cares about is the mess layout, and the last color for full-dress uniform!"

"Well," remarked his wife, "let us be thankful for what we have." And with sigh implying "eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die," she unfolded a napkin over her ample lap and viewed the teapot.

The tea, steeped over the alcohol-lamp, the sandwiches, etc., served with the utensils out of the compact "picnic" assortment carried by the aeroplane, made a supper which, despite the forebodings of the elder Bool twain, would seem entirely adequate.

When, with a grunt which might mean thanks or protest, the colonel finally wiped his moustache, and discarding his napkin, tentatively surveyed a cigar which he drew from a case, the sun was just touching the northwestern horizon.

"I suppose," said Bowie, dubiously, "the dishes ought to be washed. Will it be easier to take them to the water, or to bring the water here?"

"Oh, wash them in the morning," interposed the colonel, her father. "We can't fuss with dishes now. Try the post again, sir. There's liable to be somebody there at mess-time. But if the operator's eating, don't interrupt him. Let him finish." And with this sarcastic addendum the colonel lighted his cigar.

"We'll wash them by moonlight, then," proffered Bowie alertly.

The young man had returned to the wireless apparatus and was persistently signalling.

"Spark's working well," he called present; "but nothing comes."

"Keep at it," ordered the colonel. "By gad, they've got to answer!"

"I shall certainly complain to the War Department. I shall write to the Secretary direct," declared Mrs. Bool.

The sun set, leaving all the west aglow with a golden tint. Opposite, advancing its banner of silver, upfloated the great full moon.

Upon the mesa the silver and the gold mingled. The stillness was as intense as ever. Mesa and desert and sky alike were without life.

A chill was wafted about thru the thin air, and Mrs. Bool shivered.

"I'm cold," she complained.

"Get your mother a wrap," commanded the colonel to his daughter.

"Perhaps we'd better make up the beds, colonel," suggested the young man. "Then Mrs. Bool can lie down. She must be tired. I believe I got the post, but I'm not sure."

"What made you think so?"

(To be continued next week.)

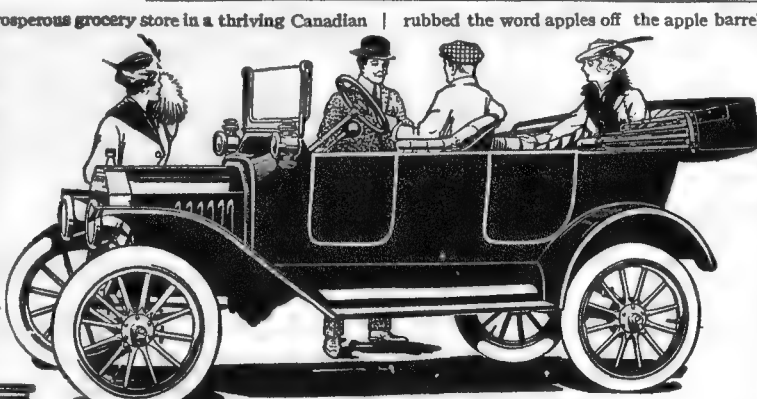
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JOHN BROWN owns a prosperous grocery store in a thriving Canadian town. He is a live merchant and attributes much of his success to his novel methods of creating interest in his store.

Recently, he took several lines of his regular goods, put them under cover in boxes and barrels, and wrote the name of each article on the outside. Only he mixed up the letters in each name so that instead of spelling the right name of the article, it spelled something different altogether. For instance box 9 contains Raisins, but Mr. Brown jumbled the letters in the words Raisins until they read "Si Rains." Then he

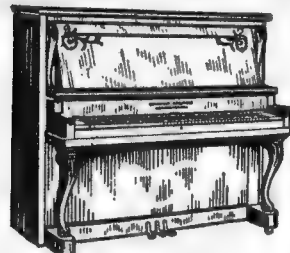


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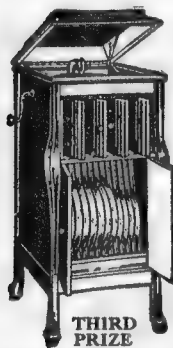
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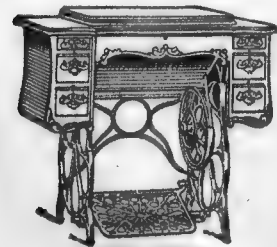
including this 1916 Ford Touring Car, \$450.00 Upright Piano, \$75.00 Columbia Grafonola, \$50.00 Clare Bros. High Oven Range, 1916 Cleveland Bicycle, Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, \$35.00 Kitchen Cabinet, Genuine Waltham Men's and Ladies' Watches, English Dinner and Tea Sets, Roger's Silverware, and a host of other grand prizes too numerous to mention here. Big Illustrated Prize List will be mailed to you direct.



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Continental Publishing Co., Limited, and of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, also their relations and friends are not allowed to compete.

4. Boys or girls under fourteen years of age are not allowed to compete.

5. Contestants will be permitted to submit as many as three sets of answers to the puzzle, but only one set can be awarded a prize.

6. Different members of a family may compete, but only one prize will be awarded in any one family or household.

7. Judging will be done by three Toronto gentlemen, having no connection whatever with this firm. Prizes will be awarded according to the number of points gained on each entry; 120 points, which is the maximum, will take first prize. Points will be

**THIS CONTEST IS ABSOLUTELY FREE OF EXPENSE**  
If your answers gain 120 points you will win First Prize  
**A FEW HINTS.**—The goods mentioned under each of the fourteen numbers, are staple lines such as are to be found in every grocery store and in regular use in every home. No trade-mark names or products of any particular firm or manufacturer are given,—just the regular name of each product or article. A good plan is to write down the names of all the things usually found in a grocery store and use the list as your guide. Be careful, because Mr. Brown was clever, and sometimes he made two or three words, and even more out of a name. The judges will award the prizes in this contest, according to the points gained by each entry, and we will fully advise you of the method, when your answer is received. For instance, 60 points can be gained by sending a correct answer to each of the twelve names you can guess, there are ten points given for general neatness, ten for style, spelling, punctuation, etc., and when you qualify, 40 points additional can be gained. Take lots of time to puzzle out your answer, be neat and careful, and you can win a good prize.

**THE OBJECT OF THE CONTEST.**—Every loyal Canadian will approve of the object of this great contest. Frankly, it is to advertise and introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's greatest magazine, to hundreds of new homes, which should know that a magazine of such excellence and real worth is being published right here in Canada by Canadians for Canadians. You can help us to do this, when you enter the contest, but you do not have to be a subscriber nor are you asked or expected to take the magazine or spend a single penny in order to compete and win the touring car or one of the other magnificent prizes.

EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD is now the established favorite in more than 80,000 of Canada's best homes. Though that is the greatest circulation ever attained by any Canadian magazine, it doesn't satisfy us. Our motto is "Everywoman's World in Everywoman's Home." Hundreds of Canadian homes which may not know it now, will welcome this handsome, interesting, up-to-the-minute magazine, and once it is introduced they will want it every month.

If, therefore, when your answers are received, we find them to have gained sufficient points to merit standing for the judging and awarding of prizes, we will write and tell you so, and send without cost, a sample copy of the latest issue of this greatest of Canada's magazines. Then, in order to qualify for your entry, we will ask you to do us the small favor of introducing it to three or four friends and neighbors. We will even send you sample copies to leave with each of your friends, if you will tell us they would like to have them. State your willingness to accord this favor when you submit your answers. The company agrees to pay you in cash, or reward you with a handsome gift for your trouble, entirely in addition to any prize your answers may win in the contest.

### Follow These Simple Rules Governing Entry to the Contest

1. Write your answers on one side of the paper only, and put your name (stating Mr. or Mrs. or Miss) and address on the upper right hand corner. Anything other than the answers and your name and address, must be on a separate sheet.

2. All letters must be fully prepaid in postage. Do not forget to war tax stamp.

3. Members and employees of Continental Publishing Co., Limited, and of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, also their relations and friends are not allowed to compete.

4. Boys or girls under fourteen years of age are not allowed to compete.

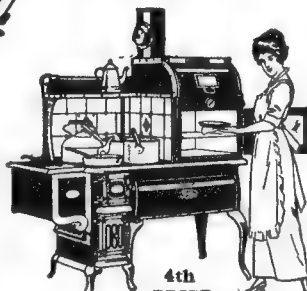
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Address your replies to the CONTEST EDITOR, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD

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Clare Bros. Famous High Oven Range



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## The Mail Bag

### WHAT IS DEGENERACY?

Editor, Guide:—We have shown that the city treasurer generally pays out five times as much as he receives from the liquor traffic in caring for the paupers, orphans and criminals which it causes and that in many other ways which cannot be estimated the money loss is very great.

But that is only the money side, the small side of this great question. We might put up with the loss of money. We might struggle on under the heavy tax burden, but we will certainly go down as a nation if we continue poisoning our young men, the future fathers of the race.

A new word of dreadful import has come into our language. Degeneracy is the word that signifies more than any amount of money loss. Science has thrown new light on this liquor problem. It has shown us that alcoholic liquors even in so-called moderation are causing degeneracy of the race.

What does degeneracy mean? It means that the children of drinking, not to say drunken parents, rarely equal their parents in body or mind. It means that we are breeding still more idiots, insane, feeble-minded criminals, etc., to be housed and fed. The burden is heavy enough now and the cry every year is for more room.

But is it true that the children of drinking parents degenerate and have a tendency to become insane? There is not a doubt of it. Government reports say so, scientific men say so, and asylum superintendents say so. The only difference of opinion is as to the number that are caused by drink. It is now an acknowledged fact that insanity started by drinking parents may spread to the third and fourth generation. The following figures show that insanity is almost in direct proportion to the opportunities for getting drink. Statisticians have divided the United States into four groups showing the number of insane in each group per hundred thousand population.

Group No. 1 consists of 9 prohibition states. These have an average of 118 insane to the hundred thousand population.

Group No. 2 consists of 17 states that are nearly prohibition. These have 150 insane to the hundred thousand population.

Group No. 3 consists of 13 states in which less than 50 per cent. are under prohibition. These have an average of 242 insane to the hundred thousand population.

Group No. 4 consists of 10 states in which less than 25 per cent. are under prohibition. These have an average of 276 to the hundred thousand population.

This shows that wet states have more than double the insane that the dry states have. When you consider that many of the prohibition states have been under prohibition for only a short time and further that they are surrounded by wet states, it makes the showing still more noteworthy. When we consider that Kansas has eighty-seven counties without any insane, how can we avoid the conclusion that a very large proportion of the insane have had their origin in drink by themselves or their ancestors. A drunken man is temporarily insane—so much so that he often commits murder. In view of these facts, how futile and childish the various remedies that are proposed.

H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

### THE THIRD PARTY

Editor, Guide:—Permit me to comment briefly on the letter of the Hon. Geo. Langley in your issue of November 10, the heading of which is "Both Parties Have Failed."

I take no issue whatever with his review of farming conditions. I endorse the entire survey he has made of the conditions of western agriculture. Yes, his letter is a well lodged pearl of truth.

We do sorely need "A Dominion agricultural policy." "Our only possibility of judging what the legislation of both parties in future will be is by our experience of their actions of the past." "And after our experience of the past three or four years" (no, the past twenty years) "it will be a misfortune" if the delegates at the next Grain Growers' conventions do not take some political action to make the "federal parties appreciate the just rights of western farm-

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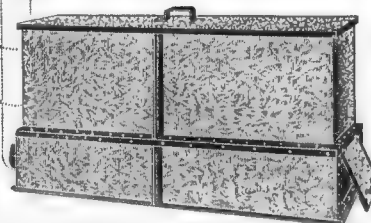
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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**TORONTO**

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ers." They need to be speedily made to understand the true sense of the values of agriculture to all other classes of industry and business men of Canada, and that Laurier and Borden should have quite a bit more integrity and absolute regard for their spoken promise, so that this Dominion of Canada may begin to preserve her dignity as a nation and stop paying fabulous sums to the grafters and exploiters out of farm production. Grafting on our products has become half devil-grotesque and gruesome, and enough to make us repellent of both federal parties. And the impassiveness of our Grain Grower directors-at-large is not honorable if it is any longer to shrink from taking means to the end, that we insist politically in co-operating our votes in speedily condemning their indifference to our political and economic affairs.

Our directors know that what Geo. Langley says is right, is the truth. Will they act, and do it without further delay? They will, if they are sincere officials, no longer turn down the third party resolution without an honest and time given discussion. Sir Edward Grey says, "He who does not will the means must not complain if the conclusion is drawn that he did not will the end." Also he says, "That a man knows the right while doing the wrong, is not usually accepted as proof of his serious conscientiousness." Our quarrel with the two federal parties is a just one, that is why we must have a new party in favor of agricultural efficiency and social comforts. We must come out of the partisan grafting arena, the arena of all flagrant wrongs, and advance by a decisive blow at the violation of such leaders as Laurier and Borden and their broken promises. They know the right, but ever do the wrong. They tax us for the money interests every time, and let them go seat free of taxation, while they have handed out the people's domain to them as a straight gift in the larger number of their legislative acts. These barefaced wrongs make our quarrel ten times, twenty times just. Our own honor lies in striking hard at this federal dishonor, and also its extravagant expenditure. Why should the producer and consumer be delivered over to the money interests?

One concluding word: We suffer from ourselves, from our lack of true political intelligence. If we were politically intelligent we should have liberty of markets. As an institution, why do we Grain Growers suffer defeat after defeat at Borden's and Laurier's hands? I must be frank, "As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be," till we cut out and destroy our non-political constitution. Nothing else binds us to suffering and agony and want. We suffer from our own stupid ignorance. The law of cause and effect is eternally and imperatively fixed. The federal parties know we are bound by our own stupid constitution, while they laugh and turn the invisible wheel of their caucuses and we whirl upon their wheel just to exist and slave and die, and our partisan executives live and die, quite content for us "to hug and kiss its spokes of agony," says Sir Edwin Arnold.

Men of this great West, let us brighten this black political darkness by belonging to a new truly national party, one great commendable institution of Grain Growers and all other honest industry of laborers who seek equal opportunity and no privileges to anyone, but equity to all.

Geo. Langley has intelligence and soul, and if he has psychology I am sure he will do his part in all sincerity to adopt such means as will speedily bring about a true appreciation of true Canadian progress. Give the farmers and Grain Growers a worth-while reward and such social comforts as will retain them on the land; anything less than this will not be an efficient agricultural policy.

FREDERIC KIRKHAM.

Saltecoats, Sask.

### CAR LEAKING

Ernest Humberstone, of Veregin, Sask., reports that he saw car 63792, C.N., loaded with wheat, leaking near the door on the south side, while being switched in Veregin.

### SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE CALLED

The Saskatchewan legislature will meet on January 18.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

| Wheat—   | Dec. | May |
|----------|------|-----|
| Dec. 7   | 109  | 111 |
| Dec. 8   | 108  | 110 |
| Dec. 9   | 107  | 109 |
| Dec. 10  | 105  | 107 |
| Dec. 11  | 105  | 107 |
| Dec. 12  | 105  | 107 |
| Dec. 13  | 107  | 110 |
| Week ago | 112  | 114 |
| Year ago | 117  | 122 |

| Oats—    | Dec. | May |
|----------|------|-----|
| Dec. 7   | 41   | 42  |
| Dec. 8   | 40   | 42  |
| Dec. 9   | 39   | 42  |
| Dec. 10  | 39   | 41  |
| Dec. 11  | 39   | 41  |
| Dec. 12  | 39   | 41  |
| Dec. 13  | 39   | 41  |
| Week ago | 41   | 43  |
| Year ago | 52   | 55  |

| Flax—    | Dec. | May |
|----------|------|-----|
| Dec. 7   | 183  | 189 |
| Dec. 8   | 183  | 189 |
| Dec. 9   | 182  | 189 |
| Dec. 10  | 180  | 186 |
| Dec. 11  | 178  | 185 |
| Dec. 12  | 181  | 188 |
| Dec. 13  | 182  | 190 |
| Week ago | 182  | 190 |
| Year ago | 129  | 135 |

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Dec. 11)

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars               | \$1.11 |
| No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car                | 1.10   |
| No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car                | 1.11   |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car                | 1.07   |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars               | 1.08   |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars               | 1.08   |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars               | 1.10   |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars               | 1.09   |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars               | 1.05   |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars               | 1.03   |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, tested        | 1.05   |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars               | 1.06   |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 24 cars              | 1.05   |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 29 cars              | 1.05   |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smut               | .97    |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car                     | .98    |
| No. 3 wheat, 2 cars                    | 1.02   |
| No. 3 wheat, 3 cars                    | 1.00   |
| Rejected wheat, 3 cars                 | .85    |
| Rejected wheat, 1 car                  | .98    |
| No grade wheat, 1 car                  | 1.03   |
| No. 4 wheat, 1 car                     | .96    |
| No. 4 wheat, 1 car, smut               | .96    |
| No. 4 wheat, 3 cars                    | .96    |
| No. 4 wheat, 1 car                     | .96    |
| No. 4 wheat, 1 car                     | .96    |
| No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car               | 1.05   |
| No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars              | .99    |
| No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car               | .95    |
| No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, frost        | .95    |
| No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, o.w.b. | 1.06   |
| No. 4 white oats, 3 cars               | .37    |
| No. 4 white oats, 1 car                | .37    |
| Sample grade oats, 1 car               | .32    |
| Mill oats, 1 car                       | .38    |
| No. 3 white oats, 5,000 bu., to arrive | .38    |
| No. 4 white oats, 4 cars               | .37    |
| No. 2 rye, 2 cars, choice              | .91    |
| No. 3 rye, 1 car                       | .89    |
| No grade rye, 1 car                    | .89    |
| Sample grade rye, 1 car                | .89    |
| No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars              | .59    |
| No. 1 feed barley, 6 cars              | .59    |
| No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars              | .61    |
| No. 2 feed barley, 5 cars              | .58    |
| Sample barley, 16 cars                 | .68    |
| Sample barley, 1 car, Montana          | .65    |
| Sample barley, 4 cars                  | .62    |

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| No. 1 flax, 1 car         | 2.01 |
| No. 1 flax, 8 cars        | 2.03 |
| No. 1 flax, 1 car         | 2.03 |
| No. 2 flax, 1 car         | 1.97 |
| No. 2 flax, 1 car, choice | 1.90 |

## STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Dec. 10, 1915.—

1915 Wheat

| This Year | Last Year    |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1 hard    | 72,760.40    |
| 1 Nor.    | 2,872,230.30 |
| 2 Nor.    | 1,366,433.10 |
| 3 Nor.    | 836,127.10   |
| No. 4     | 887,778.00   |
| Others    | 1,877,532.40 |

|           |              |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| This week | 7,912,862.10 | This week | 3,215,920.10 |
| Last week | 9,234,914.30 | Last week | 4,119,602.00 |

|          |              |          |            |
|----------|--------------|----------|------------|
| Decrease | 1,322,052.20 | Decrease | 903,681.50 |
|----------|--------------|----------|------------|

| Oats      | Flaxseed     |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1 C.W.    | 97,855.08    |
| 2 C.W.    | 1,332,046.24 |
| 3 C.W.    | 541,570.16   |
| Ex. 1 Fd. | 212,560.01   |
| Others    | 1,127,902.31 |

|           |              |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| This week | 3,311,935.12 | This week | 1,785,322.20 |
| Last week | 4,647,593.11 | Last week | 1,892,896.03 |

|          |              |          |            |
|----------|--------------|----------|------------|
| Decrease | 1,335,657.33 | Decrease | 107,573.17 |
|----------|--------------|----------|------------|

| Barley | Flaxseed   |
|--------|------------|
| 3 C.W. | 495,671.11 |
| 4 C.W. | 145,078.34 |
| Rej.   | 45,066.30  |
| Feed   | 29,829.18  |
| Others | 191,624.41 |

|           |              |           |            |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| This week | 907,270.38   | This week | 575,892.49 |
| Last week | 1,028,696.17 | Last week | 516,970.35 |

|                   |            |                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| Decrease          | 121,425.27 | Decrease          | 21,077.42  |
| Last year's total | 260,892.04 | Last year's total | 476,404.27 |

## SHIPMENTS

| Wheat       | Oats       | Barley    | Flax    |
|-------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| 1915 (lake) | 11,856,161 | 3,860,034 | 503,946 |
| (rail)      | 196,915    | 107,773   | 44,704  |
| 1914 (lake) | 1,949,367  | 492,632   | 20,711  |
| (rail)      | 186,340    | 11,141    | 2,696   |

## CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

| Week ending Dec. 10, 1915.—     | Wheat      | Oats       | Barley    |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter. | 7,912,862  | 3,311,935  | 907,270   |
| In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors | 7,773,501  | 6,048,372  | 413,549   |
| Total                           | 16,143,229 | 9,365,107  | 1,320,819 |
| At Buffalo and Duluth           | 3,838,769  | 585,980    | 56,000    |
| Total this week                 | 19,981,998 | 9,951,087  | 1,376,819 |
| Total last week                 | 21,988,940 | 10,624,030 | 1,544,589 |
| Total last year                 | 12,213,724 | 4,669,715  | 574,881   |

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

| Liverpool, December 11.— | Spot Wheats | Previous Prices |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| No. 1 Hard Winter        | \$1.64      | \$1.65          |
| No. 1 Manitoba           | 1.73        | 1.74            |
| No. 2 Manitoba           | 1.69        | 1.71            |
| No. 3 Manitoba           | 1.68        | 1.69            |
| Barusso                  | 1.75        | 1.75            |

## Future Parcels

|                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| No. 1 Man., Dec.-Jan. delivery    | 1.67 |
| No. 3 Man., Dec.-Jan. delivery    | 1.61 |
| No. 1 Man., Dec.-Jan., London     | 1.70 |
| No. 1 Man., Jan.-Feb., London     | 1.70 |
| No. 2 Man., Dec. delivery, London | 1.67 |

Note.—These cable quotations have been translated into dollars per bushel at the rate of \$4.71 exchange; this varies from day to day, but Broomhall's decline to commit themselves to a rate at present.—Manitoba Free Press.

## The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Receipts far in excess of the number on hand last Saturday tended today to depress the hog market. Cattle quotations were about nominal. Most of the sheep and lambs went to the large killers direct at a net decline of 24 to 29 points.

South St. Paul, Dec. 11.—With receipts of hogs here during the week but little short of the enormous total of 100,000, even the record runs previously reported this year were exceeded by a margin of many thousands. The expanding trade in this department of the yards was by long odds the big feature of the week's livestock business here. But in spite of the big volume of porkers received here, there was a thorough clean up made daily. Local packers and outside buyers provided ample outlet for the droves and range of sales was chiefly between \$5.90 and \$6.25, altho extremes were several pence beyond these limits.

Cattle prices have come down about 25 cents all round owing to heavy receipts and lack of choice offerings.

Fat lamb prices advanced about 25 cents during the week, and top natives near the close sold at \$8.50. Westerns cut relatively little figure in the trade at most times, and general supplies were moderate in volume. Sheep sold readily at the advance registered the previous week, top ewes of native origin making \$5.50 regularly.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Trade in cattle at the local livestock yards was of a clean-up nature yesterday, most of the fine cattle being held for the Fat Stock Show today. A load of Christmas baby beefs changed hands at \$8.35 per hundredweight. Several good lots went at \$7.00 to \$7.50, with medium at \$6.50 to \$7.00, and common to fair at \$5.75 to \$6.50.

Buying continued strong for lambs, and \$9.50 to \$10.25 was paid for the bulk. Swine, which packers quoted down to \$8.75 fed and watered on Wednesday, sold yesterday at \$9.00 to \$9.25 off cars and \$9.65 f.o.b. country points.

Calgary, Dec. 11.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Ltd. report last week's Alberta stockyard receipts were 337 horses, 2,701 cattle, 3,467 hogs, 710 sheep. This week's receipts were 294 horses, 1,511 cattle, 1,429 hogs, 50 sheep. All receipts show a decrease and the heavy fall shipments seem over. Prices on all classes of cattle held well this week, and it looks like higher prices for beef from now on, as well as on stocker and feeder classes, as there is still a large demand for cattle from Southern Alberta to be filled.

Outward Shipments.—Five cars of cattle to Toronto, two of cattle to Winnipeg, two to Tacoma. Eight cars of hogs to Moose Jaw, three cars to New Westminster and two to Toronto.

Cattle—\$5.80 to \$6.25 caught the bulk of medium to heavy steer offerings. Cows and heifers sold well, top cows bringing \$5.20 and beef heifers readily bringing \$5.50. A heavy demand continues for light stock heifers, which sell for 6 cents and over, calves selling well at better than 6 cents, around \$28.00 and \$30.00 per head.

Hogs—The drop from last week's prices to some extent stopped supplies, and there were 2,000 less hogs here this week than last. Local and B.C.

## WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Dec. 11, were:—

| Cash Grain   | Winnipeg | Minneapolis |
|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 Nor. wheat | \$1.05   | \$1.09      |
| 2 Nor. wheat | 1.02     | 1.06        |
| 3 Nor. wheat | .98      | 1.03        |
| 3 white oats | .36      | .39         |
| Barley       |          | 56-64       |
| Flax, No. 1  | 1.78     | 2.02        |

| Futures— | Dec. wheat | May wheat |
|----------|------------|-----------|
|          | 1.05       | 1.07      |
|          | 1.08       | 1.10      |

packers had to have a certain amount of fresh pork, and prices held well considering conditions elsewhere. However, Eastern packers' agents were not very keen today, and Swifts weren't buying. Burns' offering \$8.25. It looks like lower prices next week.

Note.—Bills of sale, signed by the owners, giving brands and description of all cattle shipped, must accompany consignments.

Winnipeg, Dec. 13.—Trading on the Union stockyards, Saturday, was very quiet. Receipts of cattle were very light, not enough to make a market. The market for good, well finished beef cattle is steady. Only a limited number of good cattle, that were good enough for Xmas beef were offered the past week. The bulk of arrivals were common and medium class stuff. This class dropped, Friday, 15 cents to 25 cents per hundred, while the good to choice kinds held steady, the price ranging from \$6.40 to \$6.65, while a few extra choice stall fed Xmas cattle brought \$7.10. Stockers are slow, the demand falling off for this class of cattle. There were a few loads sold during the week at top prices, but they were quality stuff. The common and medium class stockers are dead; prices are down 25 cents a hundred, and in some cases 50 cents. The demand is very poor. Good milk and close up springers are still in good demand with strong prices. Calves, sheep and lambs of good quality, steady.

The hog market on Saturday held steady at Friday's prices, \$8.35, for select. The hog market is very uncertain, with any kind of a run the market is sure to drop. The salesmen are advising their customers to watch the hog market closely, as it is in a very unsettled condition and is liable to break sharp, especially if the Eastern markets break and the buyers from the East lay off. It is expected that there will be a heavy run this week as the Western livestock shippers hold their annual meeting in Winnipeg on Thursday evening.

## Country Produce

CALGARY PRODUCE.—The Produce Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that dairy butter is very scarce. New laid eggs are coming forward slowly and the price is firm. Potatoes are unchanged. Cream and milk are unchanged. Live poultry is in fair demand. Dressed hogs are more plentiful, light weights selling steady at 12 to 12½ cents and heavier weights 10 to 11 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE.—Note: Prices quoted are all f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise noted.

Butter.—Practically no change is registered in the country butter market this week. Shipments are small and few and the same prices prevail. Fancy dairy butter is 24 to 26 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy 24 to 25 cents per pound and good round lots 21 to 23 cents per pound.

Eggs.—What shipments are coming are very poor quality and dealers are only offering 25 cents per dozen after carefully candling these. Any strictly new laid eggs will readily sell and are worth to dealers 40 cents per dozen. A little extra attention to feeding right now with a view to egg production will be worth while, altho last spring was really the time to figure on getting early pullets for this winter's layers. Keep this in mind for next spring.

Potatoes.—There is no change in the potato market. Dealers are paying 50 cents per bushel for good potatoes.

Milk and Cream.—Prices for milk and cream this week have not changed. Sweet cream, delivered, is worth 40 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream, delivered, is worth 35 cents per pound of butterfat. Supplies are moderately good and there is not much probability of any change taking place in these prices for the remainder of the month. Milk continues the same, namely, \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

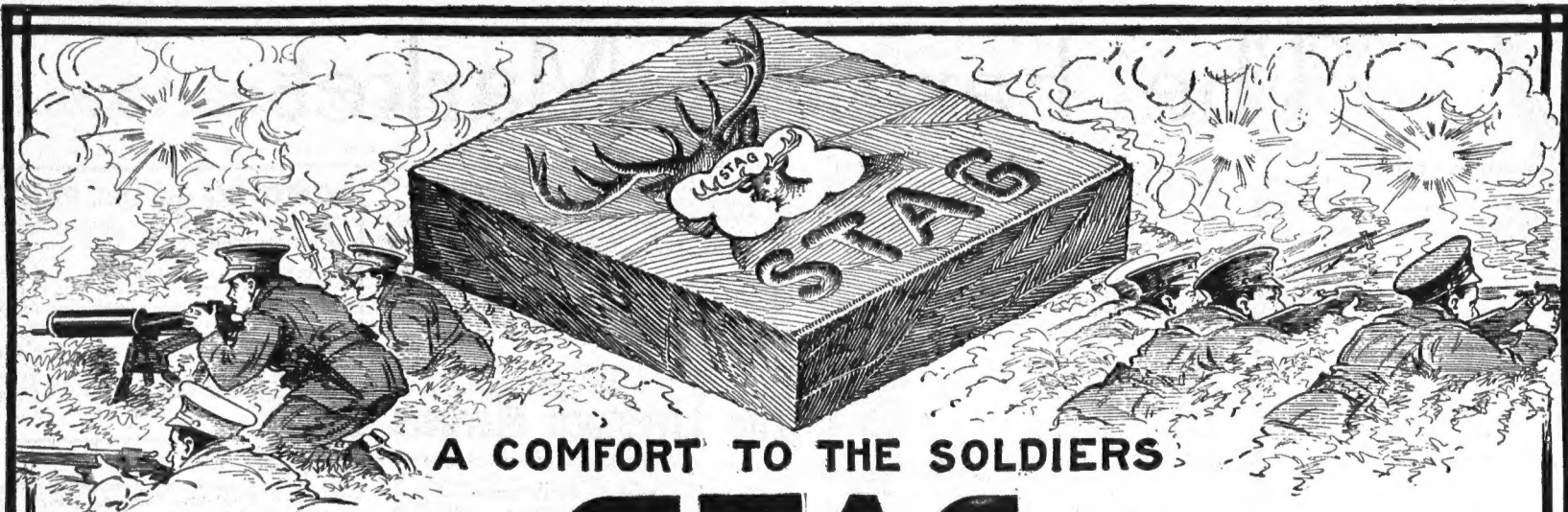
## Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from December 7 to December 13 inclusive

| Date     | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6  | Feed | 2 CW | 3 CW | Ex 1 Fd | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | No. 3 | No. 4 | Rej. | Feed | 1 NW | 2 CW | 3 CW | Rej. |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|------|------|---------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Dec. 7   | 109 | 106 | 103 | 100 | ..  | .. | ..   | 42   | 40   | 40      | 39   | 38   | 69    | ..    | ..   | ..   | 183  | 180  | ..   | ..   |
| 8        | 104 | 102 | 102 | 100 | ..  | .. | ..   | 40   | 38   | 38      | 37   | 36   | 69    | ..    | ..   | ..   | 183  | 180  | ..   | ..   |
| 9        | 107 | 104 | 101 | 99  | ..  | .. | ..   | ..   | ..   | ..      | ..   | ..   | ..    | ..    | ..   | ..   | 182  | 179  | ..   | ..   |
| 10       | 105 | 102 | 99  | 97  | ..  | .. | ..   | 39   | 36   | 36      | 35   | 34   | ..    | ..    | ..   | ..   | 180  | 177  | ..   | ..   |
| 11       | 105 | 102 | 99  | 94  | ..  | .. | ..   | 39   | 36   | 36      | 34   | 33   | ..    | ..    | ..   | ..   | 178  | 175  | ..   | ..   |
| 12       | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97  | ..  | .. | ..   | 39   | 36   | 36      | 34   | 33   | 64    | 59    | ..   | ..   | 181  | 178  | ..   | ..   |
| Week ago | 112 | 109 | 106 | 103 | ..  | .. | ..   | 42   | 41   | 41      | 39   | 38   | 68    | 65    | 56   | 56   | 183  | 180  | ..   | ..   |
| Year ago | 117 | 114 | 109 | 105 | 100 | 95 | 91   | 51   | 48   | 48      | ..   | ..   | 61    | 57    | 56   | 56   | 129  | 126  | ..   | ..   |

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

| LIVESTOCK                                | Winnipeg      |               | Toronto<br>Dec. 10 | Calgary<br>Dec. 11 | Chicago<br>Dec. 11 | St. Paul<br>Dec. 11 | COUNTRY PRODUCE                       | Winnipeg |           | Calgary<br>Dec. 10 | Saskatoon<br>Dec. 4 | Regina<br>Dec. 10 | Brandon<br>Dec. 4 |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|  | Dec. 13       | Year Ago      |                    |                    |                    |                     |                                       | Dec. 13  | Year Ago  |                    |                     |                   |                   |
| <b>Cattle</b>                            | \$ c \$ c     | \$ c \$ c     | \$ a \$ c          | \$ c \$ c          | \$ c \$ c          | \$ c \$ c           | Butter (per lb.)                      |          |           |                    |                     |                   |                   |
| Choice steers                            | 6.25-6.50     | 6.25-6.50     | 7.75-8.50          | 5.80-6.25          | 8.35-10.50         | 7.00-9.00           | Fancy dairy                           | 24c-26c  | 24c       | 35c-37c            | 30c                 | 55c               | 30c               |
| Best butcher steers and heifers          | 6.25-6.50     | 6.00-6.25     | 7.65-8.00          | 5.30-5.80          | 6.20-8.20          | 3.75-7.25           | No. 1 dairy                           | 24c-25c  | 21c       | 30c                | 30c                 | 30c               | 28c               |
| Fair to good butcher steers              |               |               |                    |                    |                    |                     | Good round lots                       | 21c-23c  | 18c       | 28c                | 27c                 | 25c-28c           | 26c               |
| and heifers                              | 5.50-6.25     | 5.50-5.75     | 7.00-7.65          |                    | 6.20-8.20          | 3.75-7.25           | Eggs (per doz.)                       |          |           |                    |                     |                   |                   |
| Best fat cows                            | 5.50-5.65     | 5.25-5.50     | 6.00-6.60          | 4.75-5.20          | 2.60-8.20          | 4.25-6.00           | Subject to candling                   | 25c      | 23c       |                    | 30c                 |                   | 30c               |
| Medium cows                              | 4.60-4.85     | 4.50-4.75     | 5.50-6.00          |                    | 2.60-8.20          | 4.25-6.00           | New Laid                              | 40c      | 35c-50c   | 55c                | 40c                 | 40c               | 40c               |
| Common cows                              | 3.50-4.00     | 3.50-3.75     | 4.50-5.00          | 4.25-4.75          | 2.60-8.20          | 4.25-6.00           | Potatoes                              |          |           |                    |                     |                   |                   |
| Choice heifers                           | 5.50-5.65     | 5.75-6.00     | 7.25-7.75          | 5.25-5.50          |                    | 4.25-6.00           | In sacks, per bushel, new             | 50c      | 55c-60c   | 55c                | 45c                 | 65c               | 50c               |
| Best bulls                               | 4.75-5.00     | 5.00-5.25     | 6.00-7.10          | 3.00-4.00          |                    | 3.50-5.60           | Milk and Cream                        |          |           |                    |                     |                   |                   |
| Common and medium bulls                  |               | 4.25-4.50     | 5.50-6.00          |                    |                    | 3.50-5.60           | Sweet cream (per lb. but-<br>ter-fat) | 40c      | 35c       | 33c-35c            |                     |                   |                   |
| Best feeding steers                      | 5.50-5.75     | 5.00-5.25     | 6.25-6.85          | 5.50-6.00          |                    | 4.25-6.75           | Cream for butter-making               |          |           |                    |                     |                   |                   |
| Best stocker steers                      | 5.00-5.25     | 4.75-5.00     | 6.00-6.50          |                    |                    | 4.00-6.25           | purposes (per lb. but-<br>ter fat)    | 35c      | 28c       | 28c-31c            |                     |                   | 32c               |
| Best milkers and springers               |               |               |                    |                    |                    |                     | Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)             | \$2.50   | \$2.10    | 58c per lb.        |                     |                   |                   |
| (each)                                   | \$65-\$75     | \$55-\$65     | \$90-\$120         | \$60-\$75          |                    |                     | Dressed Poultry                       |          |           | of butter-fat      |                     |                   |                   |
| Common milkers and spring-<br>ers (each) | \$45-\$55     | \$35-\$45     | \$45-\$60          | \$55-\$60          |                    |                     | Chickens                              |          | 12c       |                    | 14c-16c             | 16c-18c           | 16c               |
| <b>Hogs</b>                              |               |               |                    |                    |                    |                     | Fowl                                  |          | 9c-10c    |                    | 12c-18c             | 12c-14c           | 12c               |
| Choice hogs                              | \$8.35        | \$6.60        | \$9.25             | \$8.30-\$8.75      | \$5.85-\$6.65      | \$6.10              | Ducks                                 |          | 12c       |                    | 12c-16c             | 15c-16c           | 14c               |
| Heavy sows                               | \$6.25-\$7.00 | \$5.60        |                    |                    |                    |                     | Geese                                 |          |           |                    | 12c-16c             | 15c-16c           | 16c               |
| Stags                                    | \$4.50        | \$4.00-\$4.50 |                    |                    |                    |                     | Turkeys                               |          | 16c       |                    | 18c-22c             | 17c-19c           | 16c               |
| <b>Sheep and Lambs</b>                   |               |               |                    |                    |                    |                     | Hay (per ton)                         |          |           |                    |                     |                   |                   |
| Choice lambs                             | \$8.25        | \$7.00-\$7.50 | \$9.50-10.25       |                    | \$7.25-\$9.40      | \$8.00-\$8.60       | No. 1 Red Top                         | \$14     | \$14      |                    |                     | \$18              |                   |
| Best killing sheep                       | \$6.50-\$7.00 | \$5.50-\$6.00 | \$6.00-\$7.50      |                    | \$6.10-\$6.75      | \$4.50-\$7.00       | No. 1 Upland                          | \$12     | \$9       |                    | \$11                | \$12              | \$12.00           |
|  |               |               |                    |                    |                    |                     | No. 1 Timothy                         | \$16     | \$16      | \$14               | \$10                |                   |                   |
|  |               |               |                    |                    |                    |                     | No. 1 Midland                         | \$11     | \$11-\$12 |                    |                     | \$10              |                   |





Extract of a letter from a Corporal at the front to a Suffolk Clergyman:—

"What hurt us most" he writes, "was the poisonous gas, which made the air green and yellow, choking and poisoning men where they stood. Tobacco saved many lives in that battle. We began to feel choky, but put big chews in our mouths, and this caused us to expectorate the gas. Now whenever we notice the gas, we chew tobacco, which greatly helps."

## STAG CHEWING TOBACCO

SAVE THE COUPONS  
GOOD FOR PRESENTS

The fine, rich flavour and lasting qualities of "STAG" have made this famous chewing tobacco a prime favorite all over Canada.

Our gallant Canadian boys at the front are enjoying its satisfying qualities.

### HORSE MARKET STRONGER

The rapidly improving situation in the iron and steel trade, and in manufactures in general, has already been responsible for a marked improvement in the demand and prices for heavy horses. Good sound geldings, weighing over 1700 pounds, have averaged around \$300 per head recently, even in lots numbering from six to ten head, and demand for the good ones is steadily increasing. Well informed market men estimate, from a knowledge of horses already exported, that approximately half a million horses have already been sold on war orders. The value of these is close to one hundred million dollars and the demand seems greater than ever. Buyers are scouring the country in every conceivable district, in the United States and even in northwest Canada. Every effort is being made to buy as cheaply as possible, but artillery horses promise to cost more before the war is over. Fully ninety per cent. of the artillery horses are sired by draft stallions, out of small mares, and the demand for draft stallions is gaining in consequence, especially on the western ranges. Ranchmen have been able to obtain much higher prices there for their grade drafters than for any of their light horses and the lesson has been driven home in dollars and cents.

All breeds of draft horses in Europe have been heavily drawn on for war purposes and the Belgian breed has been practically destroyed. Percherons have also suffered, for the need for horses on guns and transports has been so great that virtually all available horses have been taken by the army. M. Miteau, foreman for one of the American importers, who is a very reliable observer, travelled all thru the Perche district in July and August of this year and reports that all horses three years old or over, except the most valuable stud stallions or mares nursing foals, have been commandeered and that it would not be possible to find two hundred stallions suitable for export to America, even if exportation were allowed. This drives home most forcefully the fact that North American horsemen must depend on the product of North American studs for draft sires for many years to come. Exports to foreign countries will unquestionably occur before we have any more importations.

American bred horses have been brought forward this year as never before, exceeding in type and size those of previous years. The champion mare at the Iowa State Fair and the grand champion mare and reserve grand champion stallion at the Panama Pacific Exposition were all

American bred and came from three separate studs, located in Illinois, Iowa and Virginia respectively—again bearing testimony to the wide distribution of good Percherons in the United States. More than seven thousand American bred Percherons have already been recorded by the Percheron Society of America and the fiscal year is not yet closed. Transfers show an increasing activity in the sale of Percherons in all sections, especially in yearling and two year old stallions.

### Feed Colts for Development

The most important development in the past eight months has been seen in the marked preference given to colts that have been so liberally fed as to permit of full development. Such colts have sold readily at prices that have left a handsome profit to the breeder. Half starved or stunted colts have met with slow sale and at low prices. It is to be regretted that so few breeders feed their weanling, yearling and two year old Percherons enough of the right kind of feed. Many believe they feed enough, when as a matter of fact they are not furnishing half what the colts ought to have. The horses already referred to as winners of championships in our largest shows against the best of imported horses never knew what it was to be hungry from the time they were foaled. Oats, bran, bluegrass pasture and alfalfa hay furnished most of the ration, and the colts had all they would eat up clean. Percheron breeders in America have the best of Percheron blood and an opportunity never dreamed of. Those who meet it adequately will reap both fame and fortune.—Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary, American Percheron Breeders' Association.

### BEWARE OF GOLD BRICKS

Money has just as much attraction for crooks as the proverbial jam pot has for flies. With large yields this fall, farmers as a class are comparatively well off, and many have money to spare. Right along with the money—and after it—are the men who have marvelous new varieties of wheat to sell, beautiful fruit lands—at beautiful prices—in Florida, or somewhere else, and the thousand and one other get-rich-quick schemes which can only bring profit to the seller and sorrow and loss to the purchaser. Every successful business man carefully investigates any scheme which is offered for his consideration. Farmers as a class are not quite so careful. Be thrifty this year. Invest some of your surplus

in good livestock. Instead of thinking twice before making any questionable investment, think a dozen times, talk it over with the wife, and in addition write for information from some reliable source.

### "THE BROWN MOUSE"

By Herbert Quick

In this book Mr. Quick presents the new conception of the rural school in the form of a story. He shows the advantage of practical activity over mere book work, indeed shows that where agricultural school gardening, manual work, social gatherings and all related activities are made the central features of school life, all other things, such as the "three R's," will look after themselves. In short, Mr. Quick suggests that life rather than mere book study is the measure of a school. Readers will be quick to agree that for children over twelve years of age the new conception is a great advantage on the traditional rural school. It will attract children because it offers something worth while, and, after all, it is upon attraction rather than compulsion that we must depend for getting children to school. Unfortunately there is little in Mr. Quick's book that will directly apply to children under twelve years. They, however, will be attracted by the school gardening, the play, and by the spirit of the new school. The rural school program for children under twelve has yet to be arranged. It is true that in "The Brown Mouse" Mr. Quick has given nothing new in education, since the ideas have been set forth repeatedly in school journals, magazines, and school reports, as well as in standard school texts. Yet all honor must be accorded to a man who has reduced the idea to popular form. The book will be eagerly read everywhere, and it would pay the provincial governments to put a copy in the hands of every rural school trustee.—W. A. McINTYRE.

Note.—Copies of this book will be mailed to any address for \$1.35 postpaid.—Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

### LAND VALUES TAXATION

Let it be observed that when land is taxed, no man is taxed; for the land produces, according to the law of the Creator, more than the value of the labor expended on it, and on this account men are willing to pay a rent for land.—Patrick Edward Dove.

### CRIME AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

In addition to its other activities the People's Forum, recently explained in these columns by its founder, J. S. Woodsworth, has established a fund for the publication of addresses given from its platform. A beginning has been made by printing in pamphlet form the able and valuable address on "Crime and Criminal Procedure" delivered at the People's Forum last year by R. W. Craig, K.C., of Winnipeg.

Thru his experience as Crown Prosecutor and his other professional work Mr. Craig has studied his subject at close range. In indicting much of our judicial system as crude and inefficient he knows, therefore, whereof he speaks. Mr. Craig's pamphlet is one which no social worker, and no one interested in public welfare, can afford to be without.

The main portion of the pamphlet is divided into four sections, as follows:—(1) Canadian Criminal Procedure, (2) Punishment, (3) Reformation and (4) Prevention. These sections are preceded by a history of criminal law and procedure, including a review of ancient methods. This section is followed by one on modes of punishment in vogue in modern times and at present. Under causes of crime Mr. Craig discusses heredity, disease, poverty, lust, acquisitiveness, intemperance, immigration, juvenile delinquency, environment and prison life. Finally the preliminary portion has a section on "The Delinquent Himself," sub-divided into (1) The Habitual Criminal and (2) The Single Offender.

Mr. Craig's work is characterized by a broad sympathy and sanity. He desires to see radical reforms in our judicial machinery and in prison management. He pleads for a whole-hearted change in our treatment and conception of the criminal. There is no sentimentality in his pamphlet, but, on the contrary, a strong practical sense. In one of his concluding paragraphs Mr. Craig says:—

"There is a social responsibility here that cannot be avoided. 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' has rung thru all the years with an increasingly suggestive answer to the question—Who is my neighbor? In the realm of delinquency the delinquent is my neighbor. What are we going to do with him? We must find out why he has gone wrong, and having regard to his individuality and the welfare of the state, we must make the best of him and help him to make the best of himself. We must not injure him."

"Crime and Criminal Procedure" can be procured from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide, price 15 cents, or by mail 17 cents.



# Farmers' Market Place

## FARM LANDS

**158 ACRES B.C. LAND, CLEAR TITLE, FOR** sale, or will exchange for a gas tractor plowing and threshing outfit. A. G. Albury, Saskatoon, Alta. 47-5

**MONEY-MAKING FARMS THROUGHOUT** 15 Eastern States; 1 acre to 1,000 acres. \$15 per acre up; several with livestock, tools, and crops included. To settle estates; big illustrated catalogue free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 3201, 47 W. 34th St., New York. 49-4

**THREE QUARTER SECTION FARM FOR** sale, 4 1/2 miles from Cranmer siding, 8 miles from Waskada, Man., 9 miles from Souris, N. Dakota. Good buildings, abundance of water and nearly all under cultivation. Price \$20 per acre; \$2,000 down, balance easy terms. Apply to Administrator, Charles Brander, Westhope, N. Dakota, for terms. (A snap). 49-4

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SASKATCHEWAN** 320 acres, 100 broken; take land near Red Deer or stock. A. Hicks, Red Deer, Alta. 50-2

**FOR SALE—GOOD IMPLEMENT STORE** for reasonable price. Reasons for selling on account of leaving the beginning of the year. Apply to Box 17, Wadena, Sask. 49-4

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—12 YOUNG** registered Shorthorn cows due to calve soon, 50 grade Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 28tf

**F. COLBURN, GULL LAKE, SASK.—BREEDER** of shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. 49-4

## MISCELLANEOUS

**PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, ELEVATOR** Stationery, Egg Boxes, Stallion Route Cards, Sale Catalogs, Voters' Lists, Prize Lists, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 49-4

**SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND-** hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices; easy terms. Write for catalogue. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg. 50-2

**VALLEY RIVER NURSERY OFFERS FOR SALE** Hardy-without-protection Raspberries: "Miller," "Sunbeam," \$3.00 per 100. "Dakota" Strawberries, only \$2.00 per 100 postpaid. Sixfoot "Siberian," "Transcendent" Crabs, 75c. Full line of Fruits, Ornamentals, Perennials. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 50-2

**STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL—SCREENED** lump on cars at Tofteld \$1.90 per ton. Tofteld Coal Company, Limited. 38tf

**THE BRIGGS TANNERY—FUR AND HIDE** dressers. Makers of Coats and Robes. Harness Leather for sale. East Calgary. 45-4

**CROSS FOX, SIXTY PER CENT. SILVER** black, for sale or exchange for female. Fifty dollars. Canada Ranches, Langenburg, Sask. 49-4

**FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND WELL BORING** Machine, in working order; sell cheap for cash. Alex. Gerrard, Southey, Sask. 48-3

**WHITEFISH, DRESSED, 5 1/2c. LB.; ROUND,** 4 1/2c. F.O.B. Meota cash. H. L. Binns, Edam, Sask. 50-2

**AMAZING INVENTION—ENTIRELY NEW** Lamp Burner. Changes any Coal Oil Lamp into powerful gas light, smokeless, odorless. Quebec Agent sold 72 one day. Profit fifteen dollars. Sample, valuable proposition, postpaid 35 cents. Great White Light Co., Dept. "F," Maple, Ont. 49-2

## POULTRY

**PURE BRED BROWN AND WHITE ROSE** Comb Leghorn Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 49-6

**RHODE ISLAND REDS—BRED FROM EX-** hibition stock and a heavy laying strain. Cockerels \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order early. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 49-4

**BARRED ROCKS—MY HENS MADE AN** average of 149 eggs each in 1914. Fine well barred, dark cockerels from this choice laying strain \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. A few young hens at \$12.00 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order early. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 49-4

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—\$1.50 EACH.** T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 50-3

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SALE.** Pullets, \$1.00 each. Roosters, \$1.00 to \$5.00. Apply to Mrs. John Salkeld, Gerald, Sask. 49-4

**LARGE YOUNG PURE BRED TOULOUSE** Geese, \$5 pair, \$3 each. Mrs. A. J. Cole, Grasmere Farm, Wapella, Sask. 49-2

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**FREE TO STOCKMEN AND POULTRYMEN** our 80 page illustrated booklet on feeding; how to construct a house which will accommodate 100 hens; gives dimensions and measurements of every piece of lumber required. Deals with the common diseases of stock and poultry and the remedies. Tells how to cure roup in four days. Contains full information about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry foods and remedies. The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada. 49-4

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**ALFALFA FOR SALE. FARM PRODUCTS** Limited, Lethbridge, Alberta 50-3

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**U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.** —Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 41-4

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**SUFFOLK STALLION, NO. 3210; TWO SUFF-** folk Mares; Registered Thoroughbred Stallion, No. 682; all young; for sale cheap. Smith Russell, Strathclair, Man. 47-4

**MCOPA FARM PERCHERONS AT ROCK** bottom prices. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 47-7

**1,300 HORSES—CLYDES, PERCHERONS,** Shires, Suffolk Punches. All imported studs. Owing to the winding up of one of the largest horse ranches in Southern Alberta, we will sell by private treaty in lots to suit purchasers. 650 matured mares all halter broken, weighing from eleven hundred to fifteen hundred lbs., 200 broken to work; 100 sucking colts, 250 yearlings, 250 two-year-olds, 50 1,000 lb. mares. Farmers wishing to stock up with good young horses should get in touch with us. We will attend to brand inspection, shipping all horses under Government Veterinary Inspection. Further particulars apply A. Layzell, 520 Centre Street, Calgary. 50-4

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One of the chief reasons for success in any business, whether farming or merchandising, lies in the ability of the seller to develop a demand or market for his goods and to command a fair profit. The "Farmers' Market Place" in The Guide carries more classified advertising than any other farm paper in Western Canada, and has been the means by which many farmers have opened up such a market for things they have to sell.

There is an increasing demand, moreover, for practical information on the business end of the profitable selling of farm products. For this reason, therefore, The Guide has prepared the following three booklets:

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Each booklet contains the most reliable and up-to-date information on the selling end of the line it covers. Preparing the product for market, shipping instructions, the business management of farm sales, the writing of advertisements, together with examples of successful advertising and the practical experience and methods of well-known breeders in each line, forms part of the valuable information that each booklet contains. The basis of all articles has been the practical experience of Western Canadian farmers who have made a success of the marketing end of their business.

Any farmer may obtain any one or all of these booklets by writing to The Guide. They will be sent free and postpaid. The supply is limited, however, so write early and be sure of getting your copy. The books will be sent in the order that requests are received. Address:

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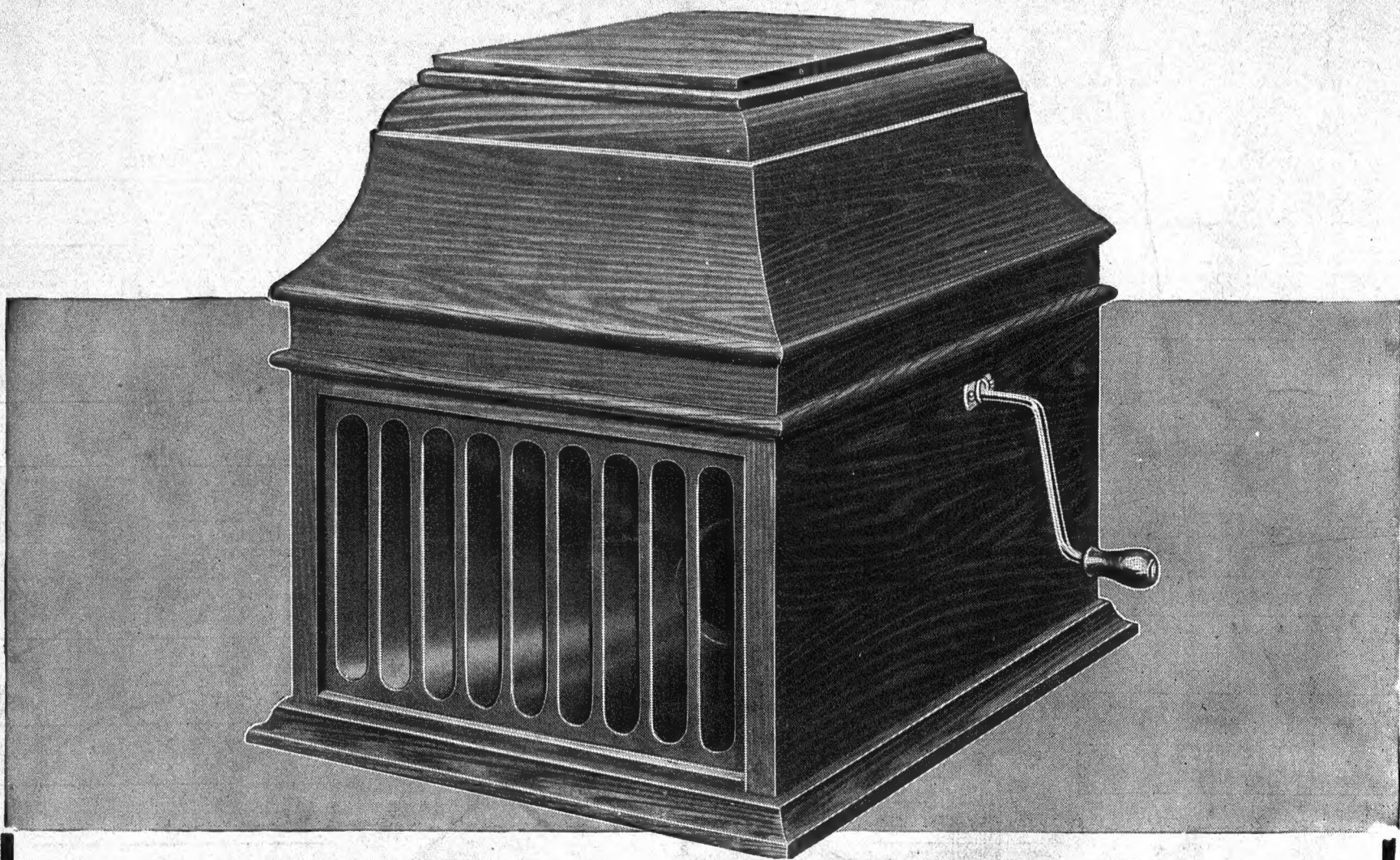
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# Only \$1<sup>00</sup>

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**YES**, the great New Edison, with the new Diamond Stylus reproducer and your choice of all the brand new Diamond Amberol Records, will be sent you on *free trial without a penny down*. The *finest*, the *best* that money can buy at very, very much less than the prices at which imitations of the genuine Edison are offered — *a rock-bottom offer direct from us*.

### Mr. Edison's Own *The Genuine New* Edison Phonograph

Among all his wonderful inventions his phonograph is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced the new model, and now it will be sent to you on a startling offer. **READ:**

### Rock-Bottom Direct Offer!

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument send us only \$1.00 after the free trial. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it—a \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this brand new style outfit—the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the musical quality—the same Diamond Amberol Records—all the musical results of the highest priced outfits—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on *easiest monthly terms*. Convince yourself—a free trial first. No money down, no C.O.D., not one cent to pay unless *you choose* to keep the instrument.

### COUPON

**F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors**  
Dept. 7509 — 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

Name .....

Address .....

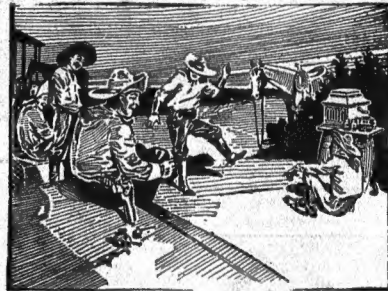
### Our New Edison Catalog Sent Free

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—*while this offer lasts*. Fill out the coupon today.

**F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributors**  
Dept. 7509 — 355 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.  
U. S. Office: Edison Block, Chicago

### A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a *real home* I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement—yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will sit awestricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. Send the coupon today.